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1946

Commander - in - Chief  
United States Army Forces, Pacific



SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

No 8

May

1946



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION No 8

UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
IN  
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF  
MAY 1946





COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 8

May 1946

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PART I

GENERAL

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## SECTION 1

### POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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#### ADMINISTRATION

1. There were no major changes in the structure of Military Government during May. Those approved were aimed at decentralization and redistribution of functions to meet personnel reductions.

##### Offices Abolished

2. The Office of Planning and the Office of Provincial Affairs were abolished and their functions reassigned.

##### New Offices

3. Property custody was decentralized with the establishment of property custody offices in each of the provinces in South Korea.

4. A Public Information Section was established within the Home Affairs Bureau of each province.

##### Transfers of Functions

5. The administration of customs was made the responsibility of the Department of Finance.

6. Licensing of foreign trade became the sole responsibility of the Department of Commerce.

7. Licensing of bathhouses and restaurants was made a function of the provincial departments of Public Health and Welfare.

##### Government Enterprises

8. Legislation was passed providing for government acquisition for public use of three railway companies.

9. The position of the New Korea Company as an arm of the Government was clarified.

### Budget

10. The national budget of the Korean Military Government for the fiscal year 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 was approved.

### POLITICAL PARTIES

11. Several new political groups were organized in South Korea. These included an organization called Pak Ei Won (Philanthropic Fellowship), the Independent Labor-Farmers Party, the Great Korean Democratic Youth Alliance and the Hankook Young Men's Association.

12. The Chosen Democratic Party which formerly had its headquarters north of the 38th parallel transferred its head offices to Seoul.

13. According to Ordinance No. 79 effective 30 April it is no longer necessary for political parties registering with Military Government to submit names and addresses of party members.

14. Dr. Rhee Syngman and Kim Koo made individual political tours through South Korea.

### INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

15. The termination of the negotiations of the United States-Soviet Joint Commission at Seoul on 6 May was the principal event in the field of politics.

16. The Soviet Delegation maintained that any party representative who had expressed criticism of trusteeship should be considered an opponent of the Moscow Decision and should be ineligible for consultation in forming the new Korean Provisional Government. The American Delegation opposed such an interpretation because it denied the right of free speech.

17. The position of the American Delegation was explained in a statement which related the facts leading to the termination of the negotiations.

18. The people of South Korea were keenly disappointed with the turn of political events but they were grateful for American efforts in behalf of Korean independence.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

19. The Seoul-Inchon area is now completely cleared of Chinese refugees. A vessel was dispatched to Tangku to complete the repatriation of 2,000 Koreans remaining there.

### LEGAL

#### Department of Justice

20. Activities of the Legal Division of the former Office of General Affairs were transferred to the Department of Justice.

21. All positions in the courts and in the Department of Justice except that of the Director of the Department will be held by Koreans.

#### Legislation

22. Announcement was made of 19 ordinances officially promulgated since the last report and the dates on which they became effective.



23. Legislation in the legal field included an ordinance tolling the statute of limitations on persons concealed or absent from South Korea, one prohibiting the sale of females and invalidating all civil actions connected with such sales and one enumerating 82 offenses against Military Government.

#### Repatriation of Criminals

24. The Japanese Government was informed that 66 Japanese criminals imprisoned in Korea would be repatriated to Japan.

### PUBLIC SAFETY

#### Meetings and Demonstrations

25. Most of the May Day celebrations were free of disturbance. Attendance at meetings varied from 300 to 10,000.

26. An antitrust demonstration was held, with proper permission, at Seoul on 12 May. Members of the crowd estimated at 50,000 later held an unauthorized parade. In demonstrations windows were broken at the Communist headquarters. Some equipment was damaged at the plants of three left-wing newspapers.

27. A group of Koreans in Pusan which attempted to usurp the authority of Military Government and refused to obey an order to disband were tried and sentenced to imprisonment.

28. Students caused disturbances in several localities.

#### Crime

29. There was an increase in the number of burglaries at Army-controlled warehouses and installations.

30. Members of an organization which had flooded South Korea with ₩ 9,000,000 in bogus currency were arrested. Counterfeiting equipment used was found in the building which houses the headquarters of the Korean Communist Party.

31. A black-market ring involving 200 persons was broken up at Taegu.

#### Traffic Safety

32. A six-week National Traffic Safety Campaign commenced on 20 May.

#### Police

33. All basic police training is now conducted by provincial police units while the National Police Academy specializes in training investigators and traffic police. Most provinces have almost reached their quotas towards a total police strength of 25,000.

34. The modernization of the police system has proceeded with the establishment of a Women's Division for the regular police and with the selection of policewomen to serve with the Railroad Police Corps organized in January by the Department of Transportation.

35. Monthly classes lasting four weeks are held for most categories of police recruits. There were 435 graduates in the May class of the National Police Academy while the third class of the Railroad Police Academy had 130 graduates. Similar instruction is being provided for policewomen.

36. Four awards for bravery have been approved by the Department of Police.

37. Two police officers were tried and sentenced to imprisonment for disregarding orders prohibiting the use of third-degree methods.

38. Police Boys' Clubs will be formed throughout Korea under sponsorship of the Department of Police.

#### Fire

39. Examinations of 600 applicants for the Seoul Fire Department commenced; 100 will be selected for a training course.

#### Prisons

40. A conference of chief wardens and chaplains of the prisons in South Korea was held at Seoul. The population of Korean prisons as of 1 May was 12,150.

#### National Defense

41. Headquarters for the Korean Coast Guard was moved from Seoul to Chinhae.

42. The new coast guard base at Inchon has attained its full strength of 125 officers and men.

43. Awards have been established for Korean constabulary and coast guard personnel who served with national defense units.



## SECTION 2

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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#### NATURAL RESOURCES

1. The rice shortage is becoming more acute as Korea enters the months before the harvest. Estimates predict a poor 1946 crop. The Government is attempting to increase agricultural production by all practical means.

2. Accurate figures are not available on fish production. The Government is trying to rehabilitate the fishing industry to take advantage of many good fishing areas around Korea.

3. Korean timber resources are not sufficient to meet Korean needs. Forests have been overcut so that the Government has decided on a ten-year reforestation program.

4. Coal production has increased in the Samchok mines to about 59 percent of estimated maximum production.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

##### Industry

5. Paper production in South Korea during April was approximately 550,000 pounds. Continued operation of paper mills depends on availability of raw materials.

6. Salt production by private enterprise is being encouraged and regulations governing production and sale were issued. Prices which the Monopoly Bureau will pay for salt were established.

7. A sericulture school was opened at Jogu for the purpose of supplying technically trained personnel to the industry.

##### Transportation

8. On 20 May the Korean Liberator, a streamline train built by Koreans, made its first trip from Seoul to Pusan.

9. The consolidation of the private railroads with the national railway system became effective on 17 May as a result of Ordinance No. 75.

##### Communications

10. An improvement was noted in Korean telephone service as the change from the Japanese language to Korean continued.

11. The Japanese are required to furnish materials necessary for the construction of telephone facilities for dependent and troop housing in Korea.

## Imports and Exports

12. Because of an economy impoverished by long Japanese exploitation, the import-export picture in Korea continues to reflect large amounts of incoming goods but few exportable commodities.

## Rationing and Price Control

13. The food situation in Southern Korea is worsening because of substandard production and increases of people dependent upon government supplies. On 1 May staple foodstuffs under government control totaled 30,000 metric tons.

14. A national plan to stimulate collections of summer grain crops through official channels was announced 25 May. To enlist farmer co-operation in supplying rice to deficit areas trading will be effected on both barter and monetary systems.

15. A special program was instituted to maximize utilization of fish and other aquatic products for future consumption.

16. Ceiling prices were established for silkworm eggs and grades of cotton.

## FINANCE AND PROPERTY CONTROL

### Finance

17. All gold, silver and copper coins held by financial institutions are being impounded by them for safekeeping.

18. Tax officials for all provinces of South Korea received instruction on levying corporation taxes.

### Property Control

19. Ordinance No. 3, effective 3 May, decentralized the responsibility for property control by establishing a Property Custody Office in each provincial government of South Korea.

20. During April total sales of the Materials Control Corporation were ¥ 76,000,000. Protection of consumer goods stored by the Corporation is becoming a problem.



### SECTION 3

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#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Three associations organized by the Japanese to conscript and train laborers and to provide relief for their families are being dissolved. The assets of the associations will be used for welfare purposes.

2. Educational programs stressing vocational training have been installed at the National Orphanage, the National School for the Blind, and at the National Reformatory for Boys.

3. Because housing for incoming repatriates is extremely scarce the refugee camp at Seoul is being enlarged to care for 3,000 persons instead of 2,000.

4. The first commercial production of di-ethyl ether has begun in Korea.

5. An epidemic of cholera broke out in Pusan the last of May. Quarantine of the city is in effect and the entire population is being inoculated.

#### EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

6. The Korean Committee on Education, a group of 70 prominent citizens who served voluntarily as an advisory body for educational planning, completed its work and was dissolved.

7. A committee for the revision of Korean higher schools' curricula was organized. Vocational and scientific requirements will be revised, elective subjects increased and remaining Japanese influences eliminated.

8. The provision of adequate school facilities and trained teachers continued a major educational problem. The Temporary Teacher Training Courses, provincial re-education meetings and the National Teachers Institute in Seoul are helping to relieve the teacher shortage. Public-spirited Koreans are contributing funds for endowments to construct schools in some localities.

9. The Korean National Museum of Anthropology was formally opened 25 April. Displays include objects of ethnological interest including representations of rapidly disappearing crafts.

10. Korean folk dancing, prohibited by the Japanese, was revived at the May Music and Dancing Festival.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

11. The establishment of a Public Information Section in the Home Affairs Bureau of each provincial government was a provision of Ordinance No. 71. The section will disseminate information and advise the provincial governor regarding public opinion.

12. All functions and duties concerning the supervision and control of production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures were transferred to the Department of Education from the Department of Police.

13. Unlicensed newspapers and periodicals are prohibited from publication under provisions of Ordinance No. 88. License application procedures are outlined by the measure.

14. One newspaper was suspended from publication for a period of three weeks for violation of Proclamation No. 2 regarding use of abusive or inflammatory material.

15. The adjournment of the Joint American-Soviet Commission in Korea was the chief subject of newspaper comment. Opinion varied as to the cause of the failure of the Commission's negotiations. Hope for a resumption of the Commission's work was expressed.

16. Tenant farmers prefer that disposition of Japanese-owned farm lands await the formation of a future Provisional Government.

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POLITICAL

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## SECTION 1

### GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

#### C O N T E N T S

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#### ADMINISTRATION

1. A two-day meeting of the provincial military governors opened at Seoul on 2 May. The principal items for discussion were food and related agricultural problems.

2. Few major changes occurred in Military Government during May. Those approved were aimed principally at decentralization and redistribution of functions in order to meet personnel reductions.

#### Planning

3. The Office of Planning was abolished by Ordinance No. 81 effective 27 May. Its primary function in the government structure was to serve as an agency for co-ordination of plans and programs, to maintain records and statistics in connection with governmental activities and to conduct necessary research. An important branch of its operation was the collation and processing of the civilian supply program.

All functions of the Analysis Division within the Office of Planning have been undertaken by the Office of the Civil Administrator and those of the Statistics, Research and Administration Divisions by the Office of Administration. Responsibilities connected with phases of civilian supply will be allocated to various branches of the Government under the over-all supervision of the National Economic Board.

#### Provincial Affairs

4. The Office of Provincial Affairs was abolished by Ordinance No. 74 effective 7 May. Duties and functions previously handled by it were transferred as follows:

- (1) Supervision of school grants, subsidies, funds, budgets and expenditures to the Department of Education.
- (2) Supervision of taxes, budgets, funds and expenditures of provincial and lower levels of government to the Department of Finance.
- (3) Supervision of national grants and subsidies pertaining to administration of provincial and lower levels of government to the Department of Finance.
- (4) Supervision over liquidation of property of Shinto shrines to the Office of the Property Custodian of the Government of Korea.

- (5) Supervision of the Emperor's Endowment Fund, renamed the Provincial Foundation Fund, to the Department of Education.

#### Property Custody

5. Localization of the intricate national problem of property custody became a reality with the establishment of a Property Custody Office in each of the provinces in South Korea. Ordinance No. 73 effective 3 May decentralized the responsibility for implementation of vesting Ordinance No. 33 by transferring actual field functions to areas where properties were located and providing for a centralization of effort within each of those areas.

Under the new ordinance the provincial Property Custody Office will take possession of all government-vested properties within its provincial area.

#### New Korea Company

6. Ordinance No. 80 effective 7 May amended Ordinance No. 57 and further clarified the relationship of the New Korea Company to the Government in the performance of economic matters.

#### Customs

7. The administration of customs, formerly a function of the Department of Transportation, was made the responsibility of the Department of Finance by Ordinance No. 76 effective 7 May.

#### Foreign Trade

8. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 82 effective 27 May the control and licensing of foreign trade was consolidated under one authority with the Department of Commerce as the agency of Military Government. This function was previously divided with the Foreign Affairs Department.

#### Public Information

9. Ordinance No. 71 effective 28 April created a Public Information Section within the Home Affairs Bureaus of each province. In addition to gathering and distributing news and information the new section will advise the provincial governor on matters pertaining to public opinion within his area.

#### Transportation

10. A step towards the development of an integrated national railway system was made with the passage of Ordinance No. 75 effective 17 May. This legislation provided for government acquisition for public use of three railway companies to be supervised by the Department of Transportation.

#### Public Health

11. The licensing of public bathhouses and restaurants was transferred from the Department of Police to the provincial Departments of Public Health and Welfare under provisions of Ordinance No. 83 effective 25 May.



## Budget

12. The national budget of the Korean Military Government was approved. It involves an estimated expenditure of ¥ 11,800,212,000 for the fiscal year 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947. Total income for the period is estimated at ¥ 8,013,394,000.

## New Cities

13. Under provisions of Ordinance No. 84 effective 1 June Chonju in Chungchong Pukto Province and Chunchon in Kangwon Do Province were elevated to the status of cities.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

### Philanthropic Fellowship

14. A new organization, Pak Ei Won (Philanthropic Fellowship), has been started in Seoul. The list of advisory members, among whom are Kim Koo and two other members of the Representative Democratic Council, identifies it as a rightist organization. Though the leading members of the new group have strong political affiliations, its main purpose is supposed to be philanthropic. The announced aims of the new group are: protecting repatriated war sufferers; advocating labor co-operation; prevention of unemployment; caring for the sick, aged and orphaned; furthering culture; and assisting deserving students.

### Independent Labor-Farmers Party

15. The Independent Labor-Farmers Party was formed on 8 May. It appealed for membership to those who are dissatisfied with existing parties and political leaders. A special call was made to young laborers and farmers.

### Youth Parties

16. Several new youth parties have been organized. Prominent among the rightist groups are the Great Korean Democratic Youth Alliance and the Hankook Young Men's Association. The former is sponsored by Kim Koo.

17. A new leftist party, the Chosen Democratic Youth Alliance, has taken over the functions of the Young Communists' League which was dissolved in late February.

### People's Party

18. A breach within the People's Party was widened with a radio speech by Lyuh Woon Hong, brother of the party's leader, Lyuh Woon Hyeung. The former declared his intention of forming a Socialist Democratic Party to represent the patriotic Left. He stated that the communists so effectively control the People's Party that its reform is no longer possible and that it is impossible to work for the aims of the party while remaining in it.

### Chosen Democratic Party

19. At the end of April the Chosen Democratic Party, formerly with headquarters north of the 38th parallel, transferred its head offices to Seoul. It registered with Military Government listing Cho Man Sik as president and Lee Yun Young as vice-president.

### National and Provincial Organizations

20. Ordinance No. 79 effective 30 April amended Ordinance No. 55. As a result it is no longer necessary for political parties

registering with Military Government to submit names and addresses of party members as was originally planned.

National level organizations registered during the month under the provisions of Ordinance No. 55 totaled 12, making a grand total of 160 registered.

National level registered organizations transferred to provincial level during the month totaled 21. This figure, added to those already transferred, brings the total number of parties carried in the national file to 129.

Many other organizations are under investigation and further transfers can be expected.

### Political Personalities

21. Both Dr. Rhee Syngman and Kim Koo made individual tours through South Korea. The trip of the former was the more extensive. Dr. Rhee spoke to large crowds at several of the more important cities and was generally well received.

22. Kim Koo may be considered the spokesman of the predominantly nationalistic exiles in the Representative Democratic Council. His fame is based principally on the fact that he was the moving spirit in the most successful assassination plot ever undertaken by Korean exiles in China. It was under his direction that the great Shanghai bombing of 1932 occurred in which General Shinegawa was killed, Admiral Nomura was blinded in one eye and Mamoru Shigemitsu lost a leg. The Shanghai incident made Kim Koo a hero in the eyes of the people of Korea, an eminence further emphasized by his marriage to the daughter of An Chung Kuen, assassin of Prince Ito at Harbin in 1909.

### INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

#### United States-Soviet Joint Commission

23. The abrupt termination of the negotiations of the United States-Soviet Joint Commission at Seoul on 6 May was the outstanding development in the field of politics. From the Korean standpoint this event postponed the possibility of an early abolition of trusteeship and the 38th parallel dividing line.

24. An impasse was reached when the Soviet Delegation insisted that any party representative who had expressed criticism of trusteeship should be considered as opposed to the Moscow Decision and should be ineligible for consultation in forming the new Korean Provisional Government.

The American position was that such an interpretation would deny the right of free speech. The events leading to the breakdown are given below.

During the latter part of April the Commission continued discussions on the question of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. Colonel General T.F. Shtikov, Chief of the Soviet Delegation, was chairman at the sessions held on 8, 9, 11 and 13 April in the Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, and Major General A.V. Arnold, Chief of the United States Delegation, was chairman at the session 17 April.

After thorough investigation and analysis of the points of view of the Soviet Delegation and the Delegation of the United States, the Joint Commission reached the following decision on the



first point of the joint program of work covering the conditions of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations:

"The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declarations:

" 'We\_\_\_\_\_declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely:

" 'The reestablishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea.

" 'Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government; Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in the working out by it with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, of proposals concerning measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision.' "

25. At meetings held 20-27 April the order of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations and the sequence of the work of the Joint Commission in forming the Provisional Korean Democratic Government were further discussed.

On 6 May the Joint Commission adjourned sine die as the result of the Soviet proposal to exclude representatives of the democratic parties and social organizations who "actively oppose the Moscow Decision."

#### American Attitude

26. The attitude of the American Delegation was made clear 27 April when the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, released the following statement:

"General Arnold, my chief representative on the Joint Commission, confirms to me the understanding that by signing the declaration outlined in Communiqué No. 5 of the Joint Commission, political parties and social organizations thereby assure themselves of the privilege of expressing their views to the Commission, either for or against trusteeship. Signing the declaration for consultation with the Joint Commission does not indicate that the political party or social organization favors trusteeship, or that the organization commits itself to support of trusteeship. Those who will not sign the declaration, however, will not be consulted by the Joint Commission."

27. After adjournment of the Joint Commission, General Shtikov was informed that in the American view it would be possible to resume work at once if the Joint Commission agreed to recognize the right of all democratic groups and individuals in Korea to freedom of speech.

This would mean that they should not be excluded from consultation with the Joint Commission or from participation in the Provisional Korean Democratic Government because of the expression of their views on trusteeship, the Moscow Decision or any other political issue. It was pointed out that if there was to be further delay, the people both in Korea and abroad had a right to know why the Commission had expended seven weeks without making any more substantial progress.

At 1000 hours on 8 May General Shtikov was received by General Hodge and the situation was reviewed during a three-hour discussion.

At 2000 hours on 8 May General Shtikov again called on General Hodge and informed him that after having communicated with higher headquarters, he had received orders to stop work and return to North Korea with his delegation.

#### Position of American Delegation

28. To clarify the position of the American Delegation, a statement of the facts leading to the breakdown of negotiations was released. Its text follows:

"When the Joint Commission commenced discussions on the formation of a Provisional Government, the Soviet Delegation proposed that all Korean elements which 'had voiced opposition to the Moscow Decision' be excluded from participation in the formation of the Provisional Government. The American Delegation opposed any such exclusion rule on the ground that it denied the Koreans the fundamental democratic right of freedom of expression.

"When the Moscow Decision on Korea was made public, all parties and party leaders in southern Korea, practically without exception, expressed opposition to that provision of the decision which foresaw the establishment of trusteeship in Korea. The vast majority of southern Koreans objected to this clause because they believed that it might unduly postpone their independence. Subsequently a minority of southern parties, dominated by an inspired group, abruptly reversed their position on this issue. With this exception, dislike of trusteeship prevails to this day throughout the South.

"After prolonged negotiations the Soviet Delegation offered as a compromise to consult with parties and organizations declaring their future support of the Moscow Decision and publicly 'denouncing the leadership which had misled them.' Further, such leaders were to be excluded from any participation in the future Provisional Government of Korea. The American Delegation rejected this suggestion on the ground that it amounted to a dictated purge of parties and was not in accord with the American conception of democratic political activity.

"As a result of four weeks of negotiation, the Joint Commission agreed to require a reasonable degree of cooperation on the part of democratic parties and social organizations which were to be consulted. This agreement, published in Communique No. 5, did not require support of trusteeship but merely that parties and organizations be consulted should 'cooperate with the Commission in the working out of proposals concerning measures' regarding trusteeship. In other words, parties and organizations would be free to express themselves against a possible trusteeship when the Commission undertook the working out of recommendations on the matter. This was clear in the declaration itself and was made a matter of record by the American Delegation when the agreement was reached. Furthermore, in a number of explanatory statements the American Commander publicly stated that no matter what form trusteeship might or might not take, southern Koreans were free to speak their minds on the subject.

"Having made this agreement and having thus, in the view of the American Delegation, disposed of the problem of exclusion from participation in the formation of a government, the Commission was later presented with an additional proposal by the Soviet Delegation to exclude as representatives of the democratic parties and



social organizations, those who 'actively oppose the Moscow Decision.' As this appeared to be a violation of its previous agreement, and was clearly contrary to the principle of freedom of expression, the American Delegation refused to agree to the Soviet proposal. However, in order to facilitate the progress of work, it offered to discuss in the Commission the eligibility of a representative if the issue were raised in individual cases. The Soviet Delegation, however, insisted that a statement be published 'warning' the organizations not to select representatives who were 'opposed to the Moscow Decision.'

"Discussions on this point were still in progress when the Soviet Delegation informed the Commission that all parties and organizations affiliated with the Representative Democratic Council of southern Korea, an advisory body to the American Commander, were considered by it to be ineligible for consultation because of a statement of the acting Chairman of the Council, whom the Soviet Delegation quoted as follows:

" 'After detailed discussion of Communique No. 5, we have decided that signing the declaration means cooperation with the American-Soviet Joint Commission in the matter of forming a Provisional Government and that after the government is formed we may express our opposition to trusteeship.'

"The Soviet Delegation made it clear that it was not prepared to consult with those parties, unless and until they renounced such views, despite the fact that they signed the declaration in Communique No. 5.

"Inasmuch as the new situation thus created by the Soviet Delegation will inevitably involve considerable delay in forming a Provisional Government, in addition to the six weeks already devoted to this question, the American Delegation suggested that pending clarification of the point the Commission undertake to remove the 38th parallel boundary as an obstacle to the reunification of Korea. The Soviet Delegation refused to consider this proposal. Since there was no other task that the Commission could undertake at this stage, the American Delegation was left with no other alternative but to ask for an adjournment of the Commission. This was agreed to and the Commission adjourned on 6 May 1946, sine die pending clarification of the matter of consultation.

"In accordance with established democratic principles, the American Command in southern Korea has permitted complete freedom of expression for all elements of the political community to the limit consistent with military security. In the exercise of this right, political parties and leaders have been free to express their objections to the trusteeship clause, just as others have been free consistently and actively to criticize the policies of the American Command. To deny any democratic elements a voice in the formation of a Korean government would mean penalizing them for expressing their views and denying them a right which has been enjoyed impartially by all parties and organizations in southern Korea since the American troops liberated it.

"It is not the purpose of the American Delegation to defend any school of political thought or to permit obstruction to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, nor is the American Delegation defending the views of those who believe that trusteeship may unduly delay Korea's independence. However, it cannot and will not agree to any action by the Joint Commission which would deny over 100 Korean democratic parties and social organizations the right guaranteed by the Moscow Decision to participate in the formation of their own government simply because they have expressed, honestly and openly, their preference for immediate independence rather than for trusteeship.



"To agree to such an exclusion would not merely mean the elimination from political activity of all but a small group who have submitted to the prospect of trusteeship, but would violate the universally acknowledged right of all peoples to freedom of expression promised them in the Atlantic Charter."

29. The Korean people had been previously well informed concerning the aims of the American Delegation on the Commission. On 11 March 1946 the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, issued to the general public the following:

STATEMENT OF AIMS, U.S. DELEGATION  
ON JOINT AMERICAN - SOVIET COMMISSION IN KOREA

"On the eve of the convention of the Joint Commission, it is considered appropriate to state the aims of the U.S. Delegation in the Joint Soviet-American Commission and the steps taken thus far by the American Command to prepare for the achievement of these aims.

"First and foremost, it has been the object of the American Forces to establish and perpetuate the freedoms of speech, assembly, religion and press in Korea. These freedoms are not mere words to be used to gain political favor. They represent principles on which any genuine democracy must be based and are old as democracy itself. Furthermore, they are absolute and not relative or subject to exceptions. They apply to all democratic persons, all democratic schools of thought, all democratic parties, no matter how small their following or whether or not their programs may correspond to the ideas of the existing authorities. Thus in South Korea it has been the American policy to permit all democratic groups, whether moderates or extremists, capitalist or communist to establish their own parties, hold their own meetings, broadcast their own speeches, propagate their own ideas and philosophies and publish their own newspapers without censorship, restriction or special privilege. These freedoms are basic in the American idea of democracy. They are also what we believe the vast majority of the Korean people want and it is what the American Delegation of the Joint Commission wants to help the Koreans to attain throughout their entire country.

"The purpose of the Joint Commission stated in the Moscow communique is to assist the formation of a provisional Korean Government and to undertake the preliminary elaboration of appropriate measures to that end. It is also the task of the Joint Commission, with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and of the Korean democratic organizations, to work out measures for assisting the political, economic, and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea. The Communique specifies that in preparing their proposals the Commission shall consult with the Korean democratic political parties and social organizations.

"It is of course impossible to say at this time the precise manner in which the details will be worked out, since this is a matter to be determined by the Joint Commission and approved by the four great powers. However, it is the view of the American Delegation that one of the primary requisites for accomplishing the Commission's task is the early unification of Korea both economically and politically. Until the economic entity of the country has been restored and the effects of the 38th parallel eliminated in the internal functions of Korea and until all democratic elements of the country have freedom to hold meetings, to confer among themselves, to propagate their ideas by speeches, by radio and by press, and to organize



parties, recruit members, and carry on political activities not only in North and South Korea separately, but between the two areas, it is not considered possible to form a genuinely representative democratic government. In the carrying out of its functions as part of the Commission it is the intention of the American Delegation to travel throughout the country and to confer freely with representatives of democratic political and social organizations. It is the American view that Korean political leaders of all democratic parties both in north and south should enjoy the same opportunities.

"In its efforts to assist in forming a provisional government for Korea, it is not the purpose of the American Delegation to bring about a government of any particular group or wing. It is their purpose to see that a government that corresponds to the views of the majority is established. The programs thus far published by the political parties in southern Korea differ considerably from those of the leading parties in America, but these programs have not been opposed nor will they be opposed by the American authorities so long as they represent the views held by most of the truly democratic Koreans. At the same time it is the earnest intention of the American Delegation to prevent the domination of Korea by small minorities, no matter how vocal and well organized they are or how energetic they may be in their political activities.

"This statement is to present the attitude of the American members of the Joint Commission in solving the problems of Korea. The Soviet members of the Commission represent another great nation that fought for liberation of Korea from the Japanese, was a signatory to the Moscow agreement and is greatly interested in making Korea an independent democratic nation. Therefore, it is safe to assume that the two delegations will work together harmoniously and in a truly cooperative effort to accomplish the aims expressed in that agreement."

#### Reactions to Adjournment of Joint Commission

30. Following the breakdown of United States-Soviet Commission negotiations the possibility of a separate provisional government in South Korea was openly discussed by the general public. As time progressed discussion of this prospect diminished and it was offset by a growing desire for the continuance of American Military Government. The abrupt discontinuance of the conference welded party ties more closely than ever before, just as it widened the breach between partisan organizations.

31. A sampling of public opinion indicates an almost unanimous awareness that the American position was in defense of the principle that Koreans had the right to be heard in the formation of their own government. With this attitude is a prevailing mood of disappointment bordering on despondency with the prospect of independence apparently more remote than ever.

32. Two special releases by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, received favorable comment from all papers. The first release discussed the Korean section of the Moscow Conference Communique, explaining the real meaning of "trusteeship" and analyzing the method by which it was to be established.

A second release clarified the significance of the 5th Joint Commission Communique, saying that the signing of the required declaration did not necessarily indicate support of trusteeship and that parties signing it "assure themselves of the privilege of expressing their views to the Commission, either for or against trusteeship."

33. Right-wing papers were vociferous in their approval after remaining hesitant and lukewarm for a full week after issuance of the Communique. One paper, which had criticized it vigorously, completely reversed its stand. The 6th Communique attracted little attention either in the papers or in public discussion.

34. Since adjournment of the United States-Soviet Joint Commission, Headquarters USAFIK has received many telegrams from political societies which expressed regret over adjournment and gratitude for American efforts toward Korean independence

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### Chinese Repatriation

35. On 1 May 228 Chinese refugees departed Inchon for Tangku, China. The Seoul-Inchon area is now completely cleared of Chinese refugees. During the month a vessel was dispatched to Tangku to complete the repatriation of 2,000 Koreans remaining there.



## SECTION 2

### LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

#### C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal. . . . .	1
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#### LEGAL

##### Department of Justice

1. The work of the Department of Justice greatly increased as a result of the transfer to it of the Legal Division of the former Office of General Affairs. Although some new positions have been added, functions have been rearranged to effect economy of personnel.

It is believed that the new organization will increase the efficiency of the judicial branch and prepare it for the eventual establishment of Provisional Government. Every position in the courts and in the Department of Justice except that of the Director of the Department will be held by Koreans. All American personnel, other than those in the office of the Director, are attached to the Department as advisers.

2. In recent weeks extensive investigations were made to select competent officials who would work together harmoniously to make the judicial branch of the Government a practical demonstration of the ability of the Koreans to govern themselves. The appointments made are listed below:

#### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

<u>Person Appointed</u>	<u>Position</u>
No Chin Sul	Justice Supreme Court.
Yang Dai Kyung	Justice Supreme Court.
Lee In	Chief Prosecutor, Supreme Court.
Chung Moon Mo	Second Prosecutor, Supreme Court.
Ku Ja Kwan	Third Prosecutor, Supreme Court.
Kim U Yul	Judge, Court Of Review, Seoul.
Kwon Sung Lul	Deputy Director of Department of Justice for Government Legal Counsel.
Han Kun Cho	Deputy Director of Department of Justice for Court Administration.
Dr. Chyun Kyu Hong	Deputy Director of Department of Justice for Administration.
Dr. Kim Young Hi	Deputy Director of Department of Justice for Institutional Management.
Lee Chong Sung	Chief, Courts Bureau, Department of Justice.
Kang Byong Sun	Chief, Bar Association Bureau, Depart- ment of Justice.
Sur Ki Hong	Chief, Prosecution Bureau, Department of Justice.

3. A list of the persons whose resignations were accepted in order that they might accept other appointments follows:

#### JUDICIAL RESIGNATIONS

<u>Person Relieved</u>	<u>Position</u>
Han Kun Cho	Justice, Supreme Court.
Lee In	Justice, Supreme Court.
Lee Chong Sung	Chief Prosecutor, Supreme Court.
Min Byung Song	Prosecutor, Supreme Court.
No Chin Sul	Judge, Court of Review, Seoul.
Ku Ja Kwan	Chief Prosecutor, Court of Review, Seoul.
Dr. Kim Young Hi	Korean Director, Department of Justice.

4. The Department of Justice clarified the status of Japanese women married to Korean men with permanent residence in Korea. It ruled that a Japanese wife of a Korean, who entered her husband's home and was registered in a Korean family register, is deemed to be a Korean.

#### Legislation

5. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 78 the running of the statute of limitations on or after 9 August 1945 against any claim or the right to institute suit against any person, natural or juridical, is suspended during the time of absence of such person from Korea south of the 38th parallel, or during the time such person cannot be located in Korea south of the 38th parallel by the exercise of due diligence, or during the time such person conceals his whereabouts.

6. Ordinance No. 70 prohibited the sale or contracts for the sale of females and provided that no action at law or any other proceeding could be maintained for the collection of any debt incurred in connection with the sale or contract for sale of such female and that all such debts were against public policy and for such reason null and void.

7. Ordinance No. 72 listed 82 acts which constituted offenses against the Military Government. This listing did not limit the provisions of Proclamation No. 2 nor those of any subsequent ordinances promulgated before issuance of the listing.

8. Legislative measures officially promulgated since the last report with their effective dates are as follows:

- No. 70, Sale or Contracts for Sales of Females Prohibited.  
Effective 27 May.
- No. 71, Public Information Section in Provincial Government.  
Effective 28 April.
- No. 72, Offenses Against the Military Government.  
Effective 14 May.
- No. 73, Provincial Property Custody Organization.  
Effective 3 May.
- No. 74, Abolition of the Office of Provincial Affairs.  
Effective 7 May.
- No. 75, Unification of Korean Railways.  
Effective 17 May.
- No. 76, Customs Administration.  
Effective 7 May.
- No. 77, Special Rice Provisions for the City of Seoul.  
Effective 24 April



- No. 78, Tolling of Statute of Limitations.  
Effective retroactive to 9 August 1945.
- No. 79, Amending Ordinance No. 55 (Re: Registration of  
political parties with Military Government).
- No. 80, Creation of the New Korean Company Limited.  
(Amending Ordinance No. 57). Effective 7 May.
- No. 81, Abolition of the Office of Planning.  
Effective 27 May.
- No. 82, Regulation of Foreign Trade.  
Effective 27 May.
- No. 83, Licensing of Public Bathhouses and Establishments  
Serving Food and Nonalcoholic Beverages.  
Effective 25 May.
- No. 84, Changes in Local Government.  
Effective 1 June.
- No. 85, Not Published.
- No. 86, Not Published.
- No. 87, Rice Provisions for Pusan.  
Effective 20 May.
- No. 88, Licensing of Newspapers and other Periodicals.  
Effective 29 May.
- No. 89, Issue of Korean Emancipation Commemorative  
Postage Stamps.  
Effective 30 April.
- No. 90, Economic Controls (National Economic Board, Nat-  
ional Price Administration, National Food Adminis-  
tration).  
Effective 28 May.

#### Repatriation of Criminals

9. On 1 May the Japanese Government was informed that 66 Japanese criminals imprisoned in Korea would be repatriated to Japan and that court records would accompany the prisoners. The Japanese Government was directed to place 51 of the criminals convicted for offenses involving serious crimes or moral turpitude in prison to serve the duration of their sentences. Discretion was permitted the Government to determine whether the remaining 15 convicted for minor offenses should be imprisoned or paroled during good behavior.

## PUBLIC SAFETY

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Police. . . . .	22
Fire . . . . .	30
Prisons. . . . .	31
National Defense . . . . .	33

## LAW AND ORDER

### Meetings and Demonstrations

10. May Day celebrations were staged at numerous points throughout Korea. Most of the gatherings were completely free of disturbance.

Attendances outside of Seoul varied from 300 at a gathering in Kunsan to 6,000 at Taegu. In Seoul a rightist-sponsored celebration drew only 2,000 people compared with the leftists' attendance of 10,000. Some recruiting for participation in the latter meeting was observed on the streets. The rightist audience was composed mostly of older people while the leftist celebration included many children and young people 15 to 20 years of age.

11. An antitrusteeship demonstration was held, with proper permission, at the Seoul Athletic Grounds on 12 May. Police estimate of the attendance was 50,000. The majority of those present were members of right-wing organizations but many cultural societies were also represented. As the meeting progressed feeling in the audience reached a high pitch and many announcements were made cautioning against riots.

12. An unauthorized parade held after the meeting was loosely organized. Police were dispatched to the Russian Consulate and to Communist headquarters where demonstrations occurred. Windows at the Communist headquarters were broken by missiles from the crowd. The police were able to exercise control until around 6:30 in the afternoon when unruly elements attacked three left-wing newspapers, the Korean Free Press, the Central Times of Korea and the Korean People's Times. No injuries were reported but windows were broken at all three plants and one linotype machine and some newsprint were stolen.

13. A group of Korean civilians in Pusan attempted to usurp the authority of Military Government by styling themselves the "Self-Government Civilian Guards" and patrolling the streets at night armed with clubs and improvised spears. Twenty-six persons were arrested for failure to obey an order to disband. Upon trial in a provost court all were convicted. The leader was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment or ¥ 10,000 fine and the remaining 25 to two months' imprisonment or ¥ 2,500 fine.

14. The activities of students continued as disturbing elements in several localities. At Kwangju, 200 staged a sit-down strike in protest against the arrest of five teachers on charges of instigating attacks on other students during Sam Il day celebrations on 1 March.



During the demonstration the strikers threw stones through the police station windows.

15. Seven men involved in a disturbance between students of the Commercial Boys' School at Mokpo were arrested and tried before a provost court. One was fined ¥ 5,000 and received a suspended sentence of six months, four were fined ¥ 2,500 and received a three months' suspended sentence and two were acquitted.

### Crime

16. A noticeable increase in burglaries of Army-controlled warehouses and other installations was experienced during April and May in many areas. This was attributed chiefly to a decrease in the number of military personnel available for guard duty. From November 1945 through April 1946 a total of 248 Koreans were involved in such thefts. Apprehensions totaled 205.

17. An organization which flooded South Korea with ¥ 9,000,000 in bogus money was broken up during May. Sixteen persons have been apprehended and the arrest of others is expected. The equipment used, including stolen Bank of Chosen plates, was installed in the building which houses the Korean Communist Party headquarters.

18. In Seoul a Korean who deposited ¥ 200,000 in spurious currency with the Bank of Chosen returned later the same day and succeeded in withdrawing ¥ 160,000 in valid currency before this fraud was discovered.

19. In Taegu a black-market ring involving 200 members was broken up. They had organized prior to the surrender of Japan for the purpose of stealing from Japanese Army installations and later transferred their activities to United States Army installations.

20. In an effort to halt the consumption of poisonous alcoholic beverages U.S. military and civilian personnel have been prohibited from purchasing, consuming or possessing any Korean beverages with alcoholic content.

### Traffic Safety

21. On 20 May a six-week National Traffic Safety Campaign was instituted. Designed as an educational program to prevent traffic accidents the campaign will be carried out through the Korean and military press, radio, motion picture theaters, and speeches in schools and American Army classes.

Additional traffic policemen wearing green arm-bands were stationed along main thoroughfares. Both Korean and military police were assigned to patrol streets in green jeeps and to issue warning tickets to pedestrians violating traffic regulations.

### POLICE

#### Police Training

22. Provincial police units now conduct all basic police training while the National Police Academy at Seoul specializes in training investigators and traffic police. Applicants for the police force must be free from physical defects, without party affiliations and must have completed at least three years of middle school. All recruits are rigidly screened to secure capable, impartial and intelligent personnel. Despite this careful selection most provinces have almost reached their quotas toward a total strength of 25,000.

23. The May class of the National Police Academy finished on 31 May. There were 435 graduates, of whom 290 were investigators and 145 were traffic police. They had been selected out of 900 candidates for the May class.

#### Awards

24. The Department of Police has adopted a system of awards for bravery consisting of four citations. The highest award - "for gallantry and intrepidity at imminent personal hazard of life and with knowledge of the risk assumed" - is a cloth decoration containing three white stars on a yellow background, to be worn on the lower right sleeve.

The other awards are for: "Personal combat with an armed opponent in the line of police duty, with an act of extraordinary heroism at imminent risk of life"; "personal risk of life in intelligent performance of police duty"; and "acts of personal bravery or highly intelligent police work."

#### Discipline

25. For the first time punitive action was taken against members of the police force for disregarding an order prohibiting the use of third-degree methods. A police officer in Chungchong Pukto, convicted of beating a suspect during questioning, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor and fined ¥ 15,000. A police station superintendent was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment for condoning third-degree methods within his organization.

#### Women's Police Division

26. The Department of Police has been further modernized with the establishment of a Women's Division. Twenty-two candidates were enrolled through the co-operation of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. They are presently undergoing a course of training to undertake special police duties and functions such as crime prevention involving children and young girls; cases of domestic difficulty, including the care of wayward and truant girls; patrolling places frequented by women and girls; investigating and prosecuting cases involving juveniles, young girls and women; and searching women and supervising places for their detention.

#### Railroad Police

27. On 22 May the third class of the Railroad Police Academy finished with 130 graduates. The four-week intensive course of study included law, first aid, fire prevention, methods of investigation and physical training.

The Railroad Police Corps was organized by the Department of Transportation in January with 10 detectives borrowed from the National Police. The Corps now has a force of 473 detectives and police. In co-operation with the National Police and the American Military Police, this organization has collected over ¥ 1,000,000 in unpaid fares, has captured smugglers and has aided in the improvement of sanitary conditions in trains and station areas.

28. The Department of Transportation is holding examinations to select railroad policewomen. Twenty women will be selected to pursue a course of four weeks' duration at the Railroad Police Academy. Subjects for the most part will parallel those now given male members of the Railroad Police Corps except that child welfare subjects will be added.



Upon completion of the course the women will be detailed to major railroad stations in South Korea to act as guides for passengers, supervise the cleanliness of stations and deal with crime prevention involving women and children.

### Police Boys' Clubs

29. Police Boys' Clubs will be formed throughout South Korea under sponsorship of the Department of Police. In each district police officers who are interested in boys and athletically inclined will be selected and assigned to organize the groups. Club membership will be limited to boys between 8 and 15 years of age. The members will be instructed by teaching and example to develop qualities of leadership, manliness and community interest. They will be used as junior police in traffic control.

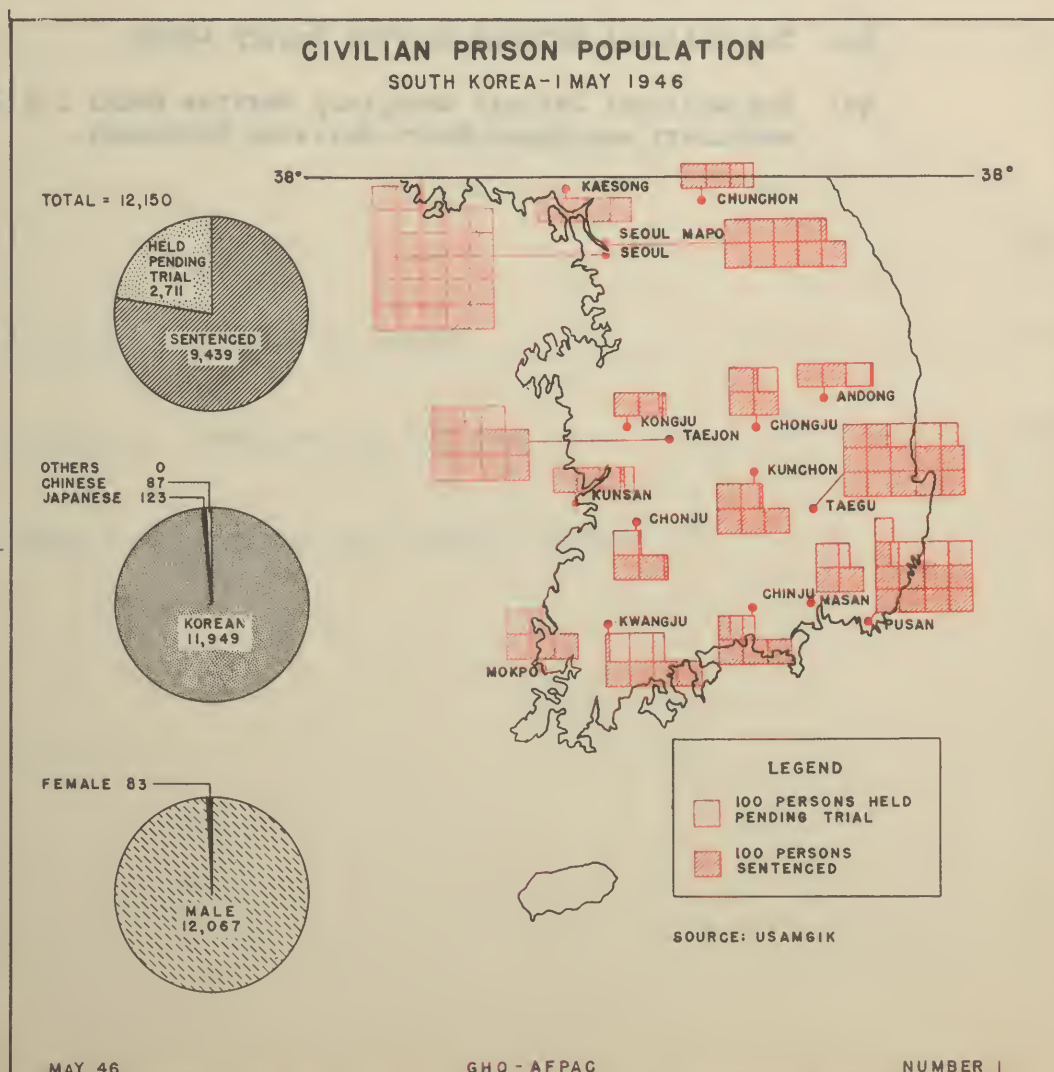
### FIRE

30. On 27 May the Seoul Fire Department began examinations of 600 applicants; 100 will be selected for a special four weeks' training course.

### PRISONS

31. A conference of chief wardens and chaplains of the prisons in South Korea was held at Seoul 6-7 May. Among the problems discussed were a rehabilitation program for juvenile prisoners, an educational plan to decrease illiteracy among prison inmates and the publication of a weekly newspaper for distribution to prisoners.

32. Prison population at 17 Korean prisons as of 1 May was 12,150.



## NATIONAL DEFENSE

### Korean Coast Guard

33. Headquarters for the Korean Coast Guard was moved from Seoul to Chinhae to permit more effective use of reduced United States training personnel.

34. The complement of the new coast guard base at the port of Inchon on Wolmi Island has been brought up to full strength of 125 men and officers. This unit will give its personnel lighterage training and will be in charge of inshore and interisland patrol functions in the Inchon area. Duties will include prevention of smuggling, assistance to civilian water police, fighting of harbor fires and helping in rescues at sea. Training in boat operation and harbor navigation is conducted by United States personnel of an engineer boat and shore regiment.

### Constabulary and Coast Guard Awards

35. Korean constabulary and coast guard personnel who served with national defense units at any time between 16 January 1946 and a date yet to be announced will be awarded the Korean National Defense Organization Service Ribbon.

Other newly established decorations and awards for which national defense personnel may be eligible are:

- (1) The Constabulary Decoration for Meritorious Service.  
and the Coast Guard Decoration for Meritorious Service.
- (2) The Constabulary Decoration for Gallantry and the  
Coast Guard Decoration for Gallantry.
- (3) The National Defense Service Injury Award.
- (4) The National Defense Exemplary Service Medal for Con-  
stabulary and Coast Guard Enlisted Personnel.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 8

May 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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The following is a list of the lands which have been  
acquired by the General Land Office since the  
1st of January, 1890, and which have been  
classified as follows:

1. Lands acquired by purchase from private owners.  
2. Lands acquired by purchase from the United States.  
3. Lands acquired by purchase from the States.  
4. Lands acquired by purchase from the Territories.  
5. Lands acquired by purchase from the Indian Tribes.  
6. Lands acquired by purchase from the Mexican Government.  
7. Lands acquired by purchase from the Spanish Government.  
8. Lands acquired by purchase from the French Government.  
9. Lands acquired by purchase from the British Government.  
10. Lands acquired by purchase from the German Government.  
11. Lands acquired by purchase from the Italian Government.  
12. Lands acquired by purchase from the Austrian Government.  
13. Lands acquired by purchase from the Prussian Government.  
14. Lands acquired by purchase from the Russian Government.  
15. Lands acquired by purchase from the Ottoman Government.  
16. Lands acquired by purchase from the Egyptian Government.  
17. Lands acquired by purchase from the Tunisian Government.  
18. Lands acquired by purchase from the Algerian Government.  
19. Lands acquired by purchase from the Moroccan Government.  
20. Lands acquired by purchase from the Spanish Sahara.  
21. Lands acquired by purchase from the French Sahara.  
22. Lands acquired by purchase from the Italian Sahara.  
23. Lands acquired by purchase from the Austrian Sahara.  
24. Lands acquired by purchase from the Prussian Sahara.  
25. Lands acquired by purchase from the Russian Sahara.  
26. Lands acquired by purchase from the Ottoman Sahara.  
27. Lands acquired by purchase from the Egyptian Sahara.  
28. Lands acquired by purchase from the Tunisian Sahara.  
29. Lands acquired by purchase from the Algerian Sahara.  
30. Lands acquired by purchase from the Moroccan Sahara.

1	Acquired by purchase from private owners	1,000,000
2	Acquired by purchase from the United States	500,000
3	Acquired by purchase from the States	250,000
4	Acquired by purchase from the Territories	100,000
5	Acquired by purchase from the Indian Tribes	50,000
6	Acquired by purchase from the Mexican Government	25,000
7	Acquired by purchase from the Spanish Government	10,000
8	Acquired by purchase from the French Government	5,000
9	Acquired by purchase from the British Government	2,500
10	Acquired by purchase from the German Government	1,250
11	Acquired by purchase from the Italian Government	625
12	Acquired by purchase from the Austrian Government	312
13	Acquired by purchase from the Prussian Government	156
14	Acquired by purchase from the Russian Government	78
15	Acquired by purchase from the Ottoman Government	39
16	Acquired by purchase from the Egyptian Government	19
17	Acquired by purchase from the Tunisian Government	9
18	Acquired by purchase from the Algerian Government	4
19	Acquired by purchase from the Moroccan Government	2
20	Acquired by purchase from the Spanish Sahara	1
21	Acquired by purchase from the French Sahara	1
22	Acquired by purchase from the Italian Sahara	1
23	Acquired by purchase from the Austrian Sahara	1
24	Acquired by purchase from the Prussian Sahara	1
25	Acquired by purchase from the Russian Sahara	1
26	Acquired by purchase from the Ottoman Sahara	1
27	Acquired by purchase from the Egyptian Sahara	1
28	Acquired by purchase from the Tunisian Sahara	1
29	Acquired by purchase from the Algerian Sahara	1
30	Acquired by purchase from the Moroccan Sahara	1



## SECTION 1

### NATURAL RESOURCES

#### C O N T E N T S

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Mining and Geology . . . . .	39

#### AGRICULTURE

##### Current Situation

1. In the interval between the surrender and the establishment of effective controls by the Military Government, the Korean people reacted to the removal of Japanese controls with a greatly increased consumption of rice. As a result, although the 1945 rice crop of 2,167,000 metric tons was greater than the 1940-44 yearly average of 2,007,600 tons, there is now a food shortage.

2. Military stocks of grain, in metric tons, dropped from 30,000 on 10 May to 9,610 on 31 May, of which 7,500 is American wheat.

##### Next Year's Estimates

3. The 1946 rice harvest is estimated to be 23 percent less than the 1945 harvest or 20 percent less than the 1940-44 average.

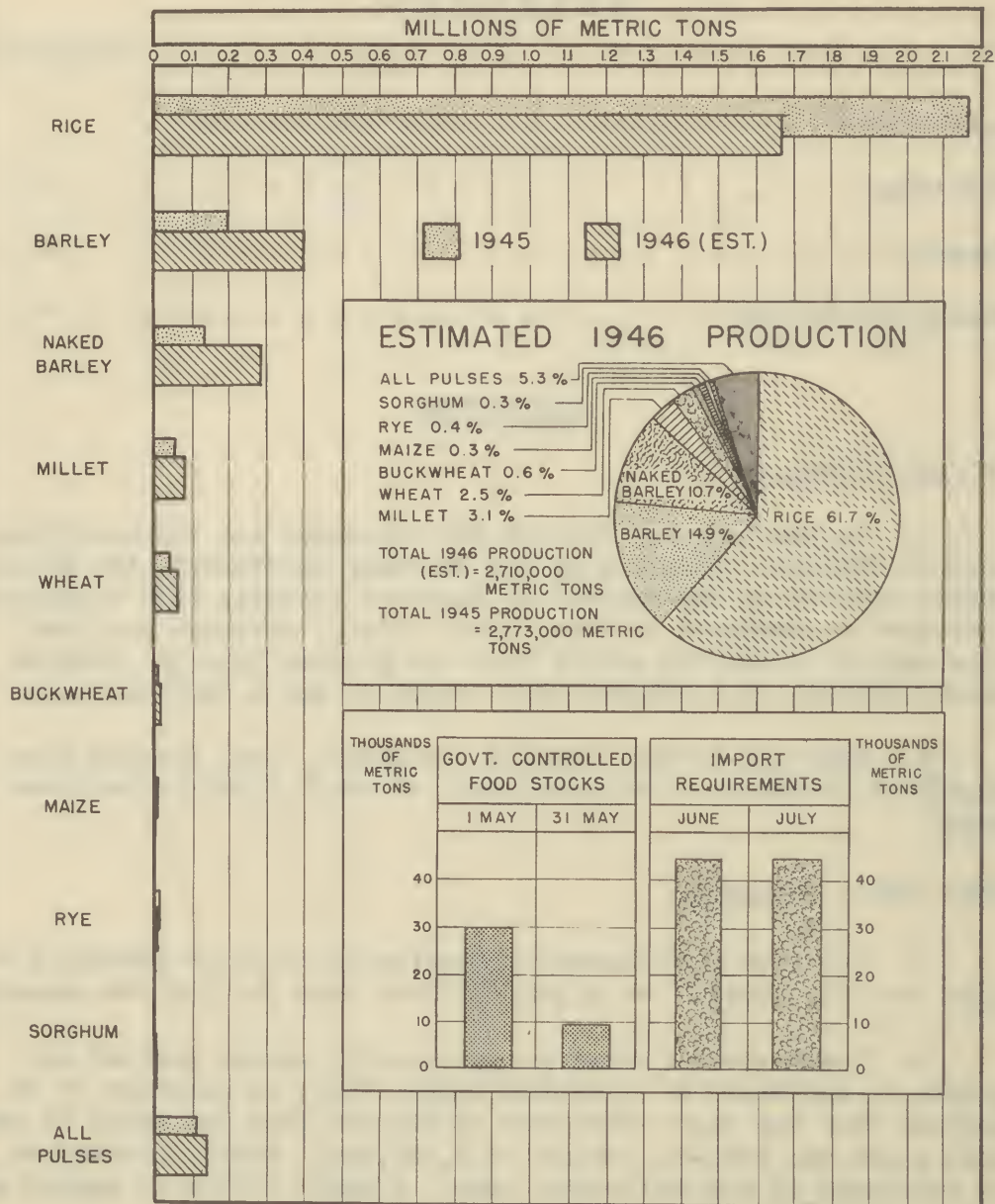
4. Production of other grains (mostly summer grains) and pulses is appraised at 1,037,000 metric tons, an increase of 70 percent over the short 1945 crop of 606,000 tons but about 27 percent below the 1940-44 average of 1,427,000. Potato production is estimated at 306,000 metric tons. A small volume of summer grains will be available for consumption in late July.

5. The above crops account for 80 percent of the Korean caloric intake.

6. Actual figures on production, stocks and proposed imports 1945-46 are shown on the chart on following page.

# STAPLE FOOD PRODUCTION

SOUTH KOREA-1945 AND 1946



SOURCE: USAMGIK

MAY 46

GHQ. AFPAC

NUMBER 2

## Agricultural Program

7. The New Korea Company will lease to farmers the airfields which are being converted to agricultural production. Figures are not available on the exact acreage.

8. A large deposit of guano on Jik-to Island will be used as fertilizer in nearby areas. It will not be transported great distances because the deposit contains only nine tenths of one percent of nitrogen and slightly over one percent of phosphoric acid.

9. Farmers are being urged to plant the same acreage of cotton in 1946 as in 1945 to alleviate the present shortage of the better grades of cotton in Korean mills, but reports from four provinces show that cotton acreage will be reduced about 50 percent.



Livestock

10. Additional grain for livestock feed was obtained as discussed in the Rationing and Price Control Section, page 65.

11. The activities of the Chosen Livestock Company will be assumed by and managed by the Korea Agricultural Association.

Education

12. Demonstrations are being held in three provinces to show the proper use of horses as farm power. More than 6,000 Japanese Army horses have been sold to South Korea farmers who are being instructed in harness making, care and feeding of the animals and the types of farm work in which horses can be used most effectively.

13. A sericulture school has been established at Jogu, Kyonggi Do. It is the third school of its kind in that province and has enrolled 50 girls for training in silkworm egg and cocoon culture.

14. The New Korea Company has opened an agriculture school near Seoul. It is located on a model farm owned by the company and contains modern school buildings, student dormitories and facilities for all types of agricultural instruction. Students chosen from all provinces in South Korea will receive free instruction in rice culture and the raising of vegetables, barley and other crops.

15. Lectures on rice production will be given for farmers in the villages and towns of South Korea.

FISHERIES

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CURRENT SITUATION

16. Fishing equipment was allowed to deteriorate under Japanese rule and today is only about one third of the amount necessary for maximum utilization of fishing grounds and personnel.

17. Eighty fishing companies are now in operation under the Korean Fisheries Development Company.

18. Eight hundred sailing vessels are now operating off the west coast of Cholla Namdo.

## SALT AND SUPPLIES

19. The distribution of 3,500 metric tons of salt to the fisheries of South Korea has been authorized. Fishery unions from each province will send ships to Inchon to receive their quota of salt and the unions will make distribution to the guilds, the latter issuing it to the fishermen. No salt will be distributed to fishermen or fishing companies except through the guilds in the respective provinces.

20. Arrangements have been completed with the Salt Monopoly Company for the purchase of an additional 2,000 metric tons of salt, making a total of 5,800 tons available to the fisheries through the unions.

21. Cotton webbing and thread valued at ¥ 2,500,000 have been purchased from the Materials Control Corporation.

22. The fishing industry has several supporting industries. Canneries are located at Chumunjin, Changhong, Pusan, Tongyong, Pohang, Kanggu and Chuksan. Ice plants are at Chumunjin, Pohang, Kunsan, Yosu, Ranodo, Mappo, Komundo, Hanrin and Pusan. Steel foundries are at Changhang, Haejui, Ryonghodo, Pongojin, Changsungpo, Tongyong, Kunsan, Chulpo, Yosu, Mappo and Pusan. Shipbuilding yards are at Pangojin, Changsungpo, Tongyong, Samchompo, Kampo, Kuryongpo, Pohang, Kanggu, Kunson, Yosu, Ranodo, Mokpo, Komundo, Wonson and Pusan.

## GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

23. All fishing grounds and waters will be operated through a licensing system under the National Bureau of Fisheries.

Fishing grounds and waters operated solely by Koreans will again be licensed to such Koreans wherever possible and where not in conflict with Military Government directives. All Koreans requesting such privileges must file claim and clearly show that they possessed such rights before 9 August 1945.

Licenses will be issued to 15 April 1948 and no license will be transferred to others without the authority of the National Department of Fisheries.

24. Fishing boats will not be permitted to enter or clear ports without registration and licensing papers.

25. To offset the anticipated June-July food shortage, the Food Administrator plans to accumulate and store 15,000 metric tons of dried, salted and smoked fish.

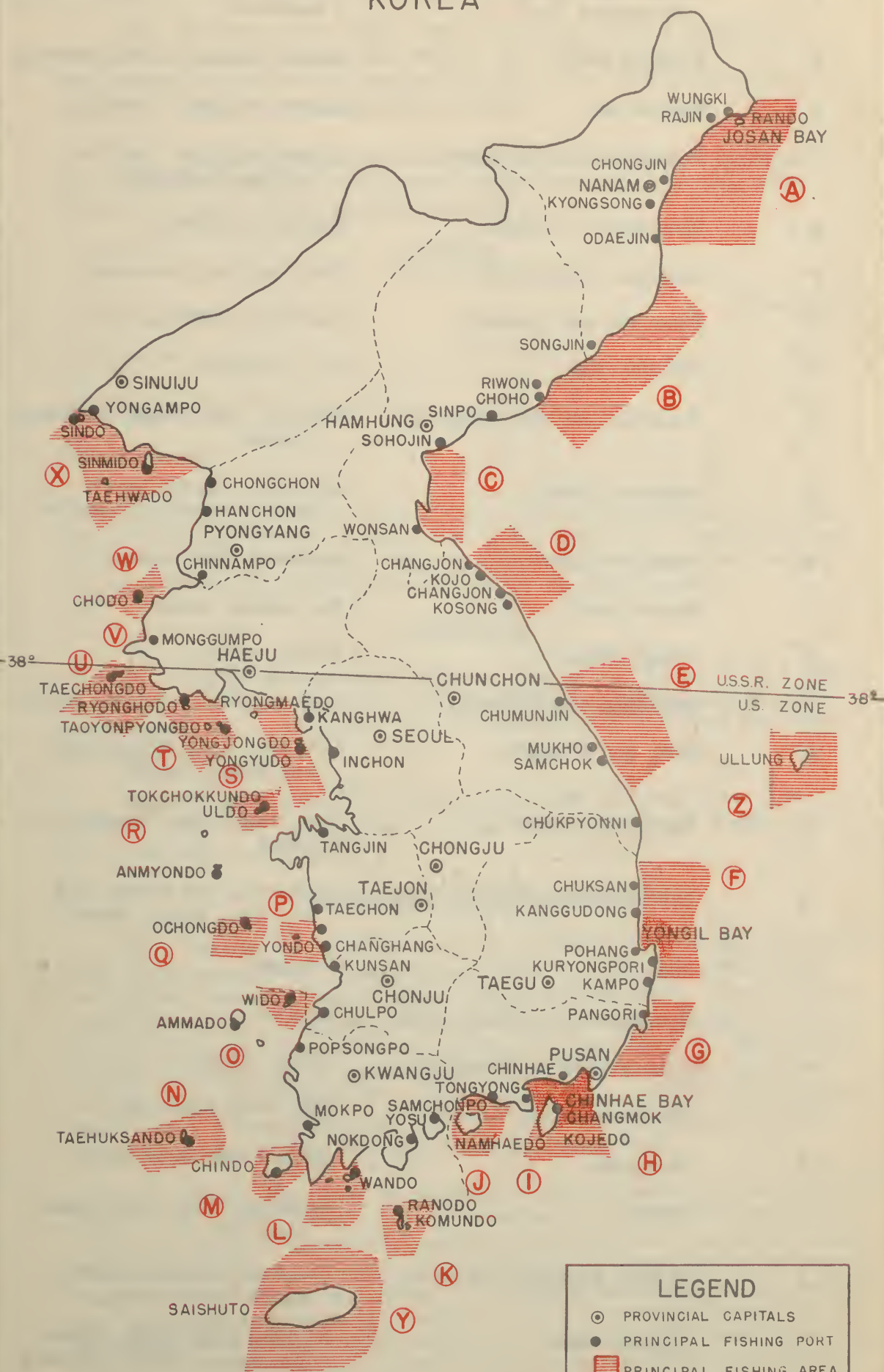
Fish will be purchased at many places to avoid local shortages and will be transported to and stored in strategic locations.

## FISHING ZONES AND THEIR PRODUCTS

26. The principal fishing zones of Korea, together with their catch, are shown in map, page 37.



# PRINCIPAL FISHING AREAS AND FISHING PORTS KOREA



NOTE : SEE TEXT FOR DESCRIPTION  
OF LETTERED FISHING AREAS

SOURCE: USAMGIK

MAY 46

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 3

# IMPORTANT FISHING AREAS

<u>Map Key</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Types of Fish</u>
A	Josan Bay, Chongjin Bay Kyongsong Bay	Alaska pollock, cod, herring, mackerel
B	Songjin Sea	Alaska pollock, cod, herring
C	Wonsan Bay	Alaska pollock, herring
D	Changjon, Kosong Coast	Alaska pollock, sardine, herring, mackerel
E	Chumunjin to Mukho	Skipper, mackerel
F	Chuksan, Yongil Bay	Cod, herring, mackerel
G	Pangojin and vicinity	Mackerel, herring, cod
H	Chinhae Bay	Cod, lobster
I	Tongyong Bay and vicinity	Sardine, sea bream, mackerel, lobster
J	Namhoedo Coast	Mackerel, choki, spade fish, sea bream, sardine
K	Komundo Coast	Mackerel, sea bream
L	Wando Coast	Sea bream, laver
M	Chindo Coast	Laver, choki
N	Huksando and vicinity	Cod, mackerel, choki, whale
O	Wido and vicinity	Lobster, cod, spade fish, sea bream, choki
P	Yondo and vicinity	Cod, sea bream, spade fish, choki
Q	Achongdo and vicinity	Mackerel, sea bream, cod, sardine, laver, choki
R	Uldo	Lobster
S	Ryongmaedo to Yongchongdo	Lobster
T	Yongchongdo to Ryonghodo	Choki, laver
U	Taechongdo and vicinity	Ray, cod, sand eel
V	Monggumpo	Spade fish, sand eel
W	Chodo	Mackerel, cod, sea bream, sand eel
X	Sindo, Taewhako, Sinmido	Cod, sea bream, lobster, spade fish, choki
Y	Jejudo Coast	Mackerel, sardine, laver, sea bream, water ginseng
Z	Ulmingdo Coast	Dried cuttlefish



## PHYSICAL COASTAL FEATURES

27. The east coast to Pusan is regular and affords few port facilities. The water is deep but the tide levels are not of great degree and the current is slow.

28. The west coast from Chindo north is very irregular, fringed with many islands and washed by a swift current. The difference in tide levels amounts to 30 feet. The water is not deep and there are many natural harbors.

29. The southern coast from Chindo to Pusan is irregular and has many islands. The current and tides are moderate, port facilities and natural harbors are good.

## FORESTRY

### Paragraph

Production . . . . .	31
Reforestation and Conservation . . . . .	33
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30. In southern Korea there are 6,420,000 hectares of forest land, about 40 percent of the total area. This land supports about 7,000,000 cubic meters of standing timber. The current allowable cut on a sustained yield basis is 1,990,689 cubic meters.

## PRODUCTION

31. Timber production, 1939-44, for all of Korea with a sample breakdown into 1942 production by provinces is shown on map and chart, page 40. About half of this production was used for fuel and charcoal.

32. Korea's timber production has been several times the allowable cut for a sustained yield. Annual critical timber needs are 4,343,000 cubic meters.

## REFORESTATION AND CONSERVATION

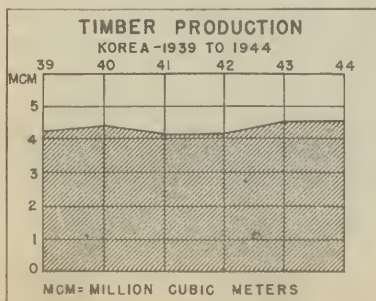
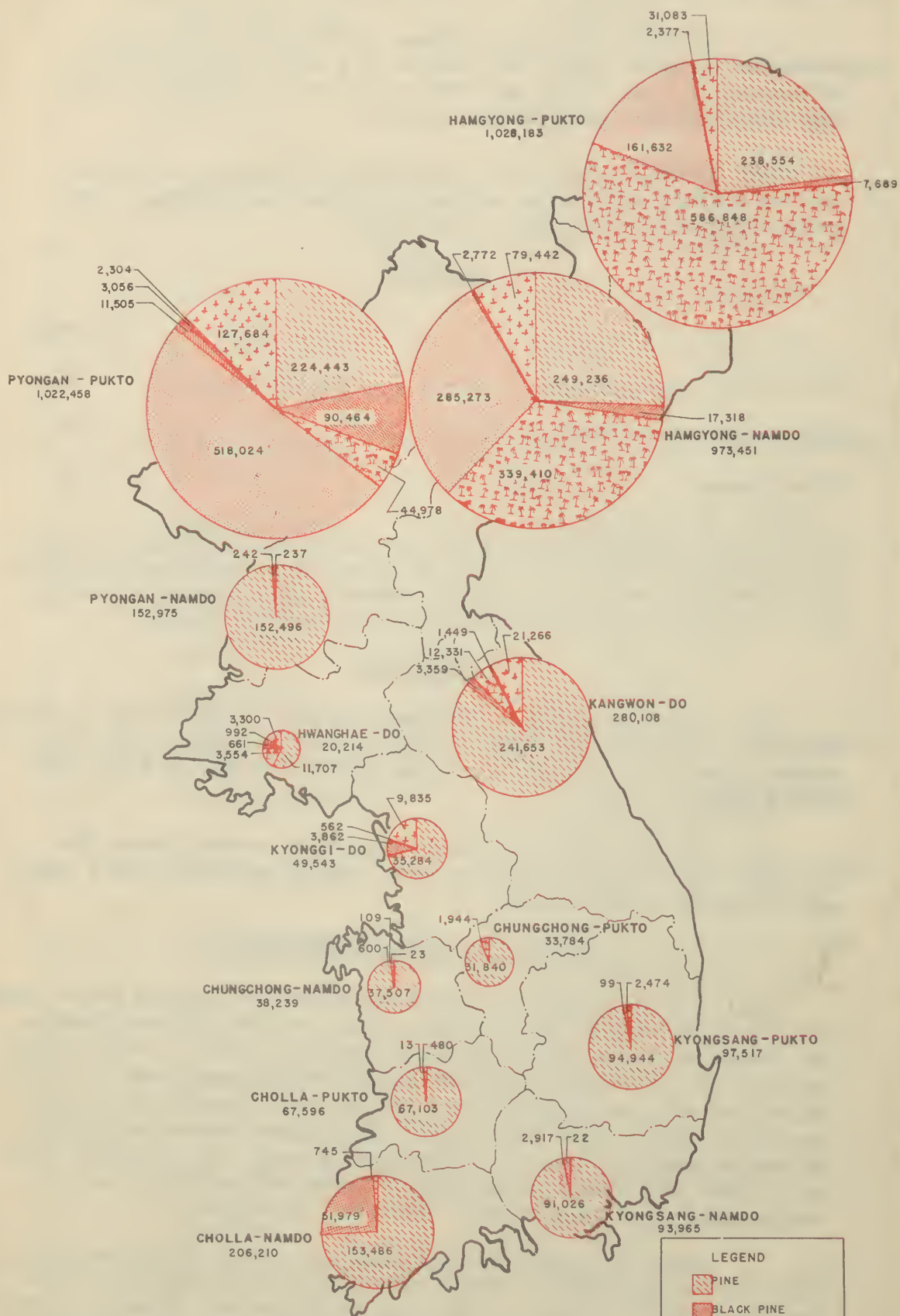
33. During the next 10 years 43 percent of Korea's forest land will need replanting. The program calls for 550,000 seedlings to be planted annually beginning in the spring of 1947. Total nursery capacity for the eight provinces is 200,000,000 seedlings but only 96,000,000 will be available in 1947 and even fewer in 1948 unless immediate expansion is undertaken. The present understocking of nurseries results from: (1) a shortage of seed, (2) a lack of capital to meet the present high cost of labor and equipment and (3) the conversion of some nursery areas to food crops.

There are plans to establish new nurseries in the provinces close to planting areas. These nurseries would be subsidized for the first year of operation when the plantings will bring no income. A nursery association would distribute the subsidy, purchase seedlings, control types and amounts of seeds planted and be responsible for the gathering of enough seed to insure capacity planting of nurseries with a sufficient reserve to take care of emergencies. People on relief would be used for this program and other forestry projects to decrease labor costs thereby making possible a larger reforestation program.

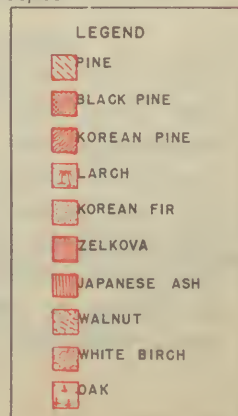


# LUMBER PRODUCTION

KOREA - 1942  
(FIGURES IN CUBIC METERS)



SOURCE: USAMGIK



34. The indiscriminate cutting of firewood during the past winter has seriously depleted the forests of southern Korea. Although no serious firewood or charcoal shortage will result in the winter of 1946-47, the problem is to prevent a future forest shortage.

The high price of firewood has influenced many farmers to completely strip the forests for firewood for market. Much wood is now cut and stacked in cut-over areas and along roads.

Steps being taken to prevent indiscriminate cutting are: (1) utilizing previously inaccessible areas for cutting and exercising control over the cutting, (2) increasing the forest police by 50 percent and establishing a central school to train them in good forest practices and (3) making coal available to the cities and larger towns to decrease the demand for firewood.

35. The forest industries are sufficiently developed to meet current needs but the scarcity of stumpage and difficulties of transportation prevent the industry from operating at capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS

36. Provinces have been made responsible for the production and distribution of lumber within their boundaries. The Korean Timber Company has been designated as the commercial agent for interprovincial shipments.

37. The first LST bringing logs from Kangwon Do arrived in Inchon on 3 May. These logs will be milled into lumber at Inchon. A large volume of timber will be brought to Inchon from that area.

38. Arrangements are being made to establish branch stations of the National Forest Experiment Station in South Korea.

MINING AND GEOLOGY

	Paragraph
Coal . . . . .	39
Other Minerals . . . . .	42

COAL

39. At a standstill in September 1945, anthracite production from the Samchok mines totaled 53,000 metric tons in April. This is the largest coal producing district in Korea, yielding 943,663 metric tons in 1944. This was 60.6 percent of coal output south of the 38th parallel and 12.4 percent of Korea's entire coal output.

The coal is a low-grade anthracite which is unsuitable for railway and industrial uses but can be used for heating buildings.

40. Production is hampered by a rice deficit but is expected to increase until a 3,000-ton daily output is reached.

41. The coal industry is being financed on a centralized basis, and credit in the amount of \$ 100,000,000 is being established at banks through the Department of Finance.



# OTHER MINERALS

42. Korean mineral production for 1944 is shown in the accompanying table.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION, SOUTHERN KOREA

Minerals	Mines		1944 Production (metric tons)	Percent of Total Prod
	No.	Total in all Korea		
Alunite	a/	a/	12,000	100
Antimony	1	25	a/	
Asbestos	1	20	a/	
Chrysotile	20	80	4,117	95
Mtn leather	14	50	283	75
Barite	1	20	a/	
Beryl	11	55	40,000	66
Coal	20	23	1,556,458	21
Anthracite	12	34	1,526,513	32
Lignite	8	16	29,945	1
Cobalt	9	82	6	100
Columbite	1	25	a/	
Copper	24	65	2,302	55
Feldspar	1	34	a/	
Fluorite	23	34	61,000	47
Gold	40	51	7	37
Graphite	35	19	45,598	44
Ilmenite	1	50	13	5
Infusorial earth	5	50	7,818	68
Iron ore	5	21	110,757	3
Lead	30	40	8,386	43
Limestone	2	8	15,128	2
Lithium ore	4	44	730	96
Manganese	4	50	32,377	100
Mica				
(Phlogopite)	16	37	44	10
Molybdenite	18	78	521	86
Nickel	5	42	181	29
Pyrite	1	11	a/	
Pyrophyllite	27	90	40,011	97
Silica	9	60	a/	
Talc	2	34	a/	
Tungsten	23	54	6,217	54
Zircon	6	66	a/	
Zinc	10	40	3,788	25
Total	369	38	1,947,742	15

a/ Figures not known.

43. An inspection of the Tai Yang Powder Mill at Incheon revealed a stockpile of about 150 metric tons of talc ore. This mill began operation on 5 February, was shut down on 10 March, and resumed production on 11 April.

About eight metric tons of ground talc powder per day could be produced if the plant operated 24 hours per day.

44. All imports for the mining industry will be warehoused and administered by the Chosen Mining Development Corporation, an organization with extensive facilities in all provinces of Korea.

45. The Korean Mining Law is being revised in co-ordination with Korean officials.



46. A Korean committee is investigating all mining companies with head offices in Seoul to record hidden ownership with the Property Custodian so that he may take over Japanese-owned plants operated through Korean "fronts". This survey will supplement information files on Korean mineral resources.

47. A study is being made of the cost of producing crude lead, copper and refined copper and the cost of the transporting minerals to the Janghang smelter. From this, a price system will be set up for mineral stockpiles, and a selling price for refined copper from (1) existing stocks of crude copper, (2) existing mineral stockpiles and (3) newly mined materials.



SECTION 2  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

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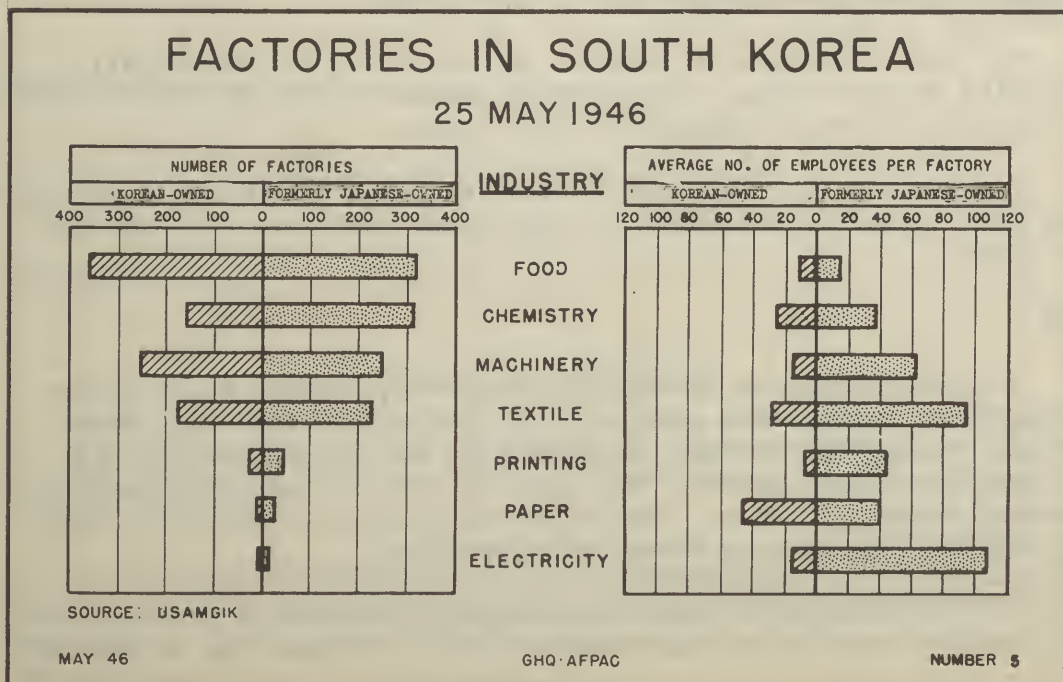
INDUSTRY

1. Plant operation is progressing and establishments are settling down to routine business. Allocation of materials and machinery together with constant inspection of plants has developed more efficient operation.

Korean manufacturers are learning improved methods of business administration. Efforts are being made to educate labor concerning its duties and responsibilities.

A survey of 53 factories in the Inchon area indicated that industry there is operating at 46 percent of total capacity. Before full production can be achieved raw materials, machinery, technical assistance and increased transportation facilities will be necessary.

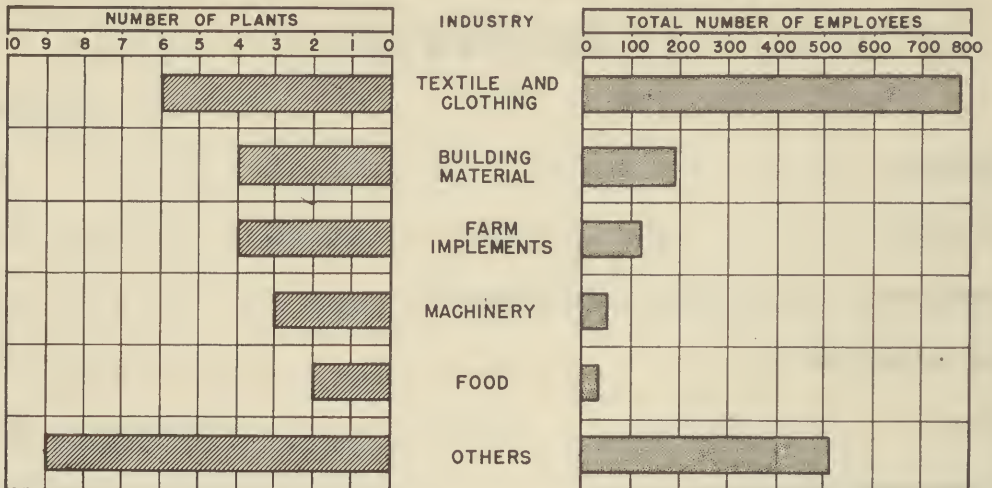
2. The accompanying charts indicate the number and types of factories in South Korea and the number of plants opened from 26 April to 23 May.





## NEW FACTORIES - SOUTH KOREA

PLANTS OPENED BETWEEN 26 APR AND 23 MAY 46



SOURCE: USAMGIK

MAY 46

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 6

### Paper

3. During April the nine paper mills operating in South Korea produced approximately 550,000 pounds of paper. This brought total production during the first four months of 1946 to about 1,650,000 pounds.

The continued operation of these plants and the opening of four additional mills are dependent on the availability of raw materials.

4. Because of the continued shortage of paper newsprint is being rationed to newspapers in Seoul on a paid circulation basis as shown by an audit of each newspaper.

### Food Processing

5. Only two large flour mills are operating south of the 38th parallel. The Japan Flour Making Company at Inchon has a daily capacity of 6,568 22-kilogram bags. The Ryoungoshan Pungkuk Flour Company at Seoul has a capacity of 3,660 bags.

6. The production of noodles is continuing satisfactorily, averaging  $8\frac{1}{4}$  tons daily. They should constitute an important addition to the food stocks of nonagricultural areas.

7. Because rice and grains must be used for foodstocks breweries have been forced to shut down or experiment with malt and hops for new brews.

### Salt

8. The production of salt by private enterprise is being encouraged and regulations governing production and sale have been issued. All producers must register with and be licensed by the Military Government and all salt must be sold to the government-operated Monopoly Bureau. The Bureau will allocate and distribute the salt in the vicinity where it is produced.

The prices at which the Monopoly Bureau will purchase salt have been established on the basis of each 132-pound bag as follows:

boiled, ¥ 180; semirefined, ¥ 127; and refined salt at prices varying between ¥ 185 and ¥ 257 depending upon the producer's location.

9. Plans have been formulated for the training of salt production specialists at Ju An. Graduates of middle or industrial schools are eligible for appointment to the six-month course. Successful graduates will be appointed production specialists to direct salt manufacturing.

Fertilizer

10. Arrangements have been made to obtain liquid ammonia needed to begin operation of the fertilizer factories in Inchon and Samchok. The latter can produce about 600 tons of calcium cyanamide, 18 percent nitrogen, per month. The Inchon plant can produce about 30,000 tons of eight percent superphosphate yearly. Enough raw materials are on hand to produce about 5,000 tons.

TEXTILES

11. The scarcity of technicians due to long domination of the industry by the Japanese has necessitated the broadcasting of an appeal to trained workmen to report for employment.

12. The control of the Department of Commerce over the distribution of yarn, cotton cloth, cotton, and bolt material from manufacturers and from the Materials Control Corporation is facilitating the rehabilitation of the industry as it permits centralized planning and supervision.

13. The Korean silk industry, once the third largest in the world, is operating at about 15 percent of capacity. One of the primary deterrents to a rapid recovery is the lack of technically trained personnel. A sericulture school was opened at Jogu with an enrollment of 50 students. Training in egg production and general cocoon raising is being given.

Other rehabilitation measures include a mulberry seed collection farm, wild silkworm experiment stations for the development of a superior breed of domestic silkworms, manufacture of needed machinery, government subsidies and silk control policies.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

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Motor Transportation . . . . .	21
Shipping . . . . .	22
Public Utilities . . . . . ; . . . . .	27

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

14. Ordinance No. 75 effective 17 May merged the privately owned Chosun, Kyung Nam and Kyung Chun Railroad Companies with the national railway system.

The railroads were merged to co-ordinate all railway functions, expedite transportation, economize on operations, eliminate unnecessary duplications of facilities and consolidate future construction.



15. Employees of the private railroad companies were transferred to the national system and their pay was increased by one third.

16. The director of the Department of Transportation will appoint a valuation board to examine claims of persons connected with the privately owned railroads.

17. Railroad beds are being improved by replacement of worn-out ties and addition of new ballast. Eventually the present maximum speed of 35 miles per hour can be increased.

18. Over 50 percent of all rolling stock is obsolete and in need of constant repair. Breakdowns are frequent and only a well operated system of repair shops can keep minimum facilities in operation.

19. Schedules which became effective 1 May will increase the number of trains operating in South Korea and improve freight and passenger service. Twenty-eight trains will carry mail on regular runs.

20. On 20 May the Korean Liberator, a streamlined train built by Koreans, made its first official trip. This modern 10-car train has dining, parlor and lounge cars and is manned by crews chosen for efficiency and experience.

#### MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

21. Provincial governors have been provided with forms for the registration of all truck transport operators in South Korea. To help stabilize prices private operators will be required to conform to the national truck transport rate.

#### SHIPPING

22. Ships of the former Tyosen Yusen Kaisha (Korea Mailship Company) are being returned from Japan for Korean use.

23. The recently returned 2,933-ton Han Kyung Whan is being repaired by the Chosen Heavy Industries at Pusan.

24. The 1,578-ton Pyung An Whan, the 1,281-ton Aing Do Whan and the 1,017-ton Hei Ryung Whan are scheduled for return in the near future.

25. The seven Tyosen Yusen Kaisha ships which were in Korea when the Americans arrived have been utilized for coastal service and for repatriation of Koreans.

26. On 1 May the survey and inspection of all lighthouses south of the 38th parallel was completed.

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES

27. The Chung Pyung power plant of the Korea Electric Company is producing 40,000 kilowatts per day.

The Yongwol Electric Plant was reconditioned for emergency power generation.

#### Electrical Equipment

28. The Matsushida Light Bulb Company at Seoul which began operating 29 March is now producing between 1,200 and 1,300 bulbs per day.



## COMMUNICATIONS

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Postal Communications . . . . .	50
Postal Savings. . . . .	64
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## ADMINISTRATION

### Department of Communications

29. All civil communications facilities with the exception of the Manchurian-Japanese cable are government owned and controlled. The Department of Communications, known until 29 March 1946 as the Bureau of Communications, is the government agency responsible for Korean communications including telephone, telegraph, radio and postal service.

30. The Bureau of Communications under the Japanese was a top-heavy political organization with numerous involved sections and sub-sections. Complicated operating procedures tended further to impede its efficient operation. Japanese held all positions of importance in the Bureau, many of which were purely political appointments. Although the immediate conversion of the Bureau to Korean control and elimination of the Japanese was difficult, by 31 December 1945 all Japanese employees had been released.

31. After the liberation it was established as a matter of policy that all operations of the Bureau be conducted by civilian authorities in accordance with directives issued by the Military Governor, technical assistance and advice being provided by military personnel wherever practical.

32. The Bureau of Communications realized an average profit of 21 percent during the past 10 years. Increases in the cost of living have made it necessary to raise the salaries of all employees. Operating expenses have also risen, necessitating increased telephone, telegraph and postal rates or government subsidy in order to maintain the Bureau.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### Telephone

33. Telephone service is improving as the gradual change is made from the Japanese language to Korean. This change was ordered on 13 November 1945. Noticeable improvement has been effected in service since a book of instructions was made available to telephone operators on 21 February 1946.

34. Police lines are now open to all provincial capitals except Chonju. In November 1945 only the line to Chunchon was operating.

35. Modern equipment was installed in several of the large

cities during the last decade. Dial step-by-step equipment is employed in two of the four central offices in the Seoul exchange. In Pusan dial automatic equipment is used in the two central offices.

A number of improvement projects were begun during the war, such as the conversion of the Kokomon manual control office in Seoul to dial operation, and the installation of an emergency "bomb-proof" dial telephone and long distance office at Seoul, but were not completed.

36. Several private automatic exchanges were installed in the large cities. Magneto equipment which is obsolete by Western standards is exclusively used in the smaller exchanges.

Maintenance

37. The Department of Communications in April organized the first long lines maintenance crew of Korean personnel. The crew was furnished with an army communications construction vehicle and a limited amount of equipment. This activity represents the beginning of a centralized system of long lines control within the Department.

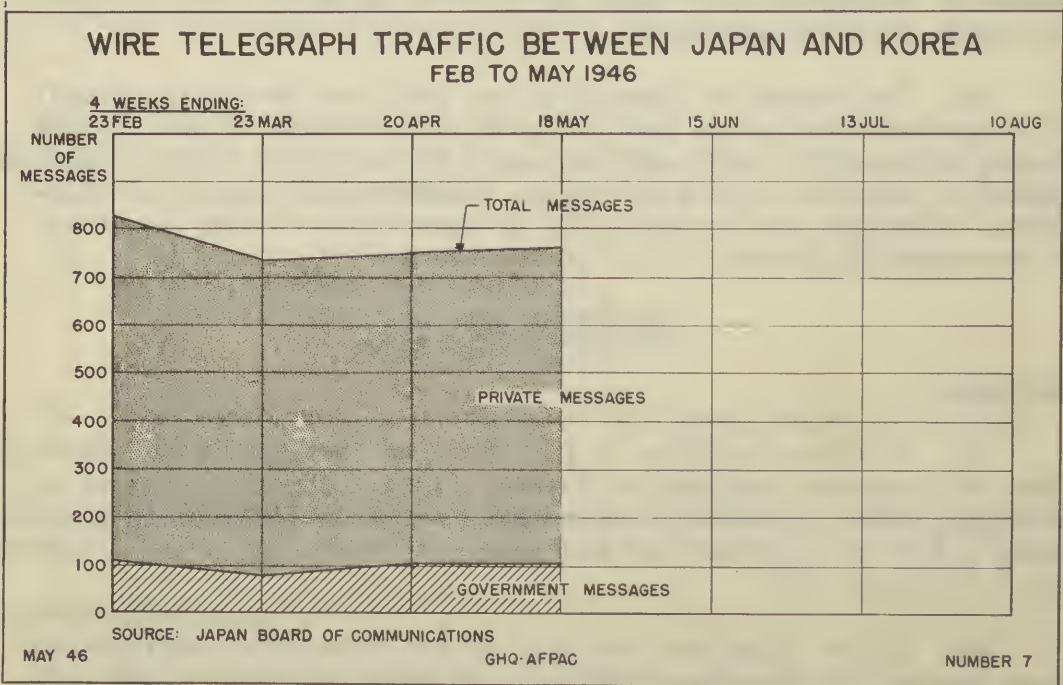
38. The Japanese removed many metal fixtures and items of equipment from telephone buildings during the war. Central office equipment and outside plant suffered from lack of maintenance and repair.

Cable

39. Provision is being made to protect the underground cable between Seoul and Pusan from damage during the coming rainy season. This cable also covers the circuit connecting Seoul and Tokyo.

Telegraph

40. The following chart shows the trend in wire telegraph traffic between Japan and Korea for successive four-week periods ending 18 May.





## Communications Equipment

41. Upon the liberation of Korea all buildings, equipment and accessories of the Bureau of Communications were in a state of disrepair. Spare parts and maintenance equipment were in most cases exhausted. All communications equipment was of Japanese manufacture copied from American and German design. Only facilities for assembly, testing and repair of communications equipment were in Korea.

42. In May the Department of Communications received the following materials for maintenance and repair of telegraph, telephone and radio service: 4,450 radio tubes, 49 storage batteries, 116 telephone sets and varying quantities of wire, switchboard plugs, desk cords, condensers and meters.

43. Telephone plugs are being manufactured at the Oki Electric Company. Under the direction of the Department of Communications the first of these will go to the Korean Telephone Exchange for a maximum usage test. After the product is approved by the Department, the Oki Electric Company will begin production on a large scale.

44. Distribution of 1.5 volt dry cell batteries was made during May by the Supply Bureau, Department of Communications, to Chunchon, Yong Dong Po, Inchon and some areas in and around Seoul in order to rehabilitate rural battery telephones. Swuen, Taejon, Kunsan and Kae-song are scheduled for future distributions.

45. Japan is required to provide a substantial part of the materials for the rehabilitation of the civil communications system of Korea. The Japanese Government has placed orders with manufacturers for about one half of the items it has been ordered to supply and is negotiating for the remainder.

46. The Japanese are required to furnish materials for the construction of telephone facilities for dependent and troop housing in Korea.

### ESTIMATED TELEPHONE REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPENDENT AND TROOP HOUSING

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Cables (various sizes)	feet	450,000
Telephone instruments	each	4,000
Cable terminals	each	1,300
Tile conduit	feet	50,000
Messenger str: d	feet	50,000

## Personnel

47. On 2 May the first on-the-job training of a Korean crew in maintenance and construction of intercity telephone and telegraph lines was inaugurated. Upon completion of training the 11-man crew will be assigned to maintenance work at repeater stations along the main cable route between Seoul and Pusan.

48. There are now 500 to 600 students being instructed in all branches of communications work in the vocational training schools of the Department of Communications.

A six months training course has been established to train radiotelephone operators.



## RADIO

49. The name of the Radio Corporation of Korea has been changed to the Korean Broadcasting Corporation.

## POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS

### Background

50. The Korean Postal system was first organized as a government agency under the Shinra dynasty in 467 A.D. Offices for the exchange of mail were established in the principal cities of the realm.

51. The modern postal system was installed in 1896 under the last regime of the Korean Empire. Japanese advisers were invited to Korea to assist in the reorganization of the system. This reorganization was not satisfactory, and in 1898 recommendations of French experts were used to implement the system. Korea subscribed to the International Postal Union in 1900. The French system continued until 1906 when the Japanese overthrew the Imperial Korean Government.

52. There are two types of post offices in Korea:

- (1) Ordinary post offices which operate as government agencies under the Department of Communication. There are four ordinary post offices in Seoul, the only city having more than one.
- (2) Extraordinary post offices which operate on a contract basis. The Department of Communications pays the contractor-postmaster a lump-sum subsidy based on the number of persons served and the amount of mail handled. This subsidy is usually about one half of the operating expenses. The contractor-postmaster hires and pays his own employees. His income is derived from profit from the sale of stamps, post cards, duty or fiscal stamps, commission on insurance policies written and postal savings collected.

Since employees must be paid by the contractor-postmaster, deterioration of mail service may result if he reduces their salaries excessively. This practice is so common that recommendations have been made to abolish this type of post offices and re-establish them as branches of ordinary post offices.

### Operations

53. Deliveries of mail by foot are common in Korea. Delivery and pick-up procedures in the larger cities usually entail one delivery and two pick-ups per day. Rural deliveries are scheduled for a minimum of one each third day, but a five-day minimum expectancy is normal.

54. Postmen in the cities work in groups of three, each having an individual route. Because a standardized system of house numbering does not exist in Korea and several houses within a block may have the same number, familiarity with the route is mandatory before a man can successfully deliver mail. These men exchange routes at intervals in order to learn the addresses in other neighborhoods.

55. Motor trucks are used for intracity exchanges of mail and for short hauls to nearby towns and villages where railroad service is not available. They are also used for transportation of mail to railway stations.

56. Prior to 1942 the Bureau of Communications owned the trucks used for postal functions. In 1942 the Chosen Truck Company gained a monopoly of all trucking facilities throughout Korea and purchased the mail trucks owned by the Bureau of Communications. Subsequently the Bureau had to contract for all motor transportation.

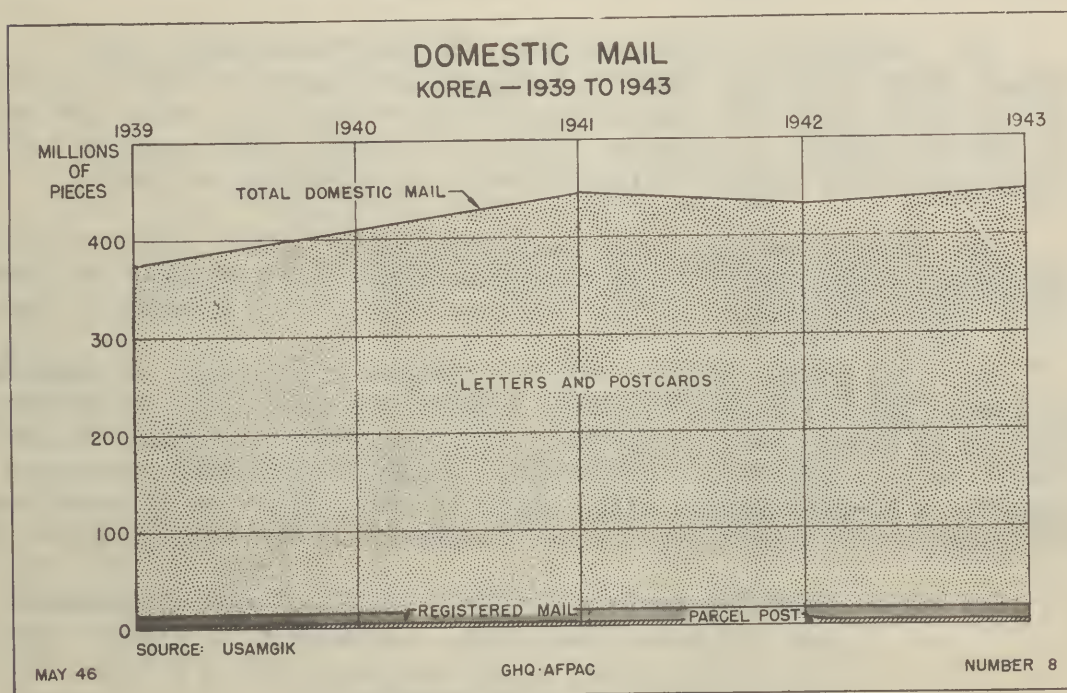
57. Postal service is presently impeded by the shortage of vehicles owned by the Department of Communications.

58. The efficiency of railway transportation of mail is hindered by the lack of proper facilities for sorting mail enroute to destination.

59. Ferry and steamer service is utilized to off-shore islands such as Saishu-to and Ullung-do. This service is operated on a contract basis with periodic deliveries scheduled in a manner similar to rural land deliveries.

60. The practice of hand cancellation of the mails at the time that an article was posted helped overcome the stamp shortage which proved an obstacle in the early days of the liberation. On 1 February stamps of little used denominations were re-evaluated by overprinting and placed in general use. These surcharged stamps were sold until 1 May.

61. The accompanying chart shows the volume of domestic mail handled in Korea from 1939 through 1943. The Japanese destroyed records for 1944 and 1945.



## Personnel

62. Training of employees in postal operations has been instituted in the Employees' Technical Training School of the Department of Communications. This training included instruction in commerce, domestic geography, international geography, postal laws and regulations, Korean language, English language, and postal savings and insurance.

63. Wages of postal employees are determined by length of service as well as education and training. Salaries are therefore paid in accordance with the rank held by the employee in the departmental organization. Wages vary from ₩ 2.30 per day paid to the lowest



ranking postal employee to ¥ 677.50 per month paid to the Postal Sub-section head of the Communications Section, Department of Communications.

Salaries of postmasters of ordinary post offices range from ¥ 620 to ¥ 630 per month. An additional subsistence allowance is paid to all employees. As of 20 March this differential was ¥ 900 per employee with upward variations in inverse ratio to the individual's salary. This allowance is based on a commodity cost index and its existence is attributed to the current inflationary status of Korean currency.

#### POSTAL SAVINGS

64. The Korean postal savings system is still governed by the Japanese Postal Savings Laws and Regulations.

65. Until July 1925 Koreans were excluded as depositors.

66. Under the Japanese the Postal Savings and Insurance Section, Bureau of Communications, had jurisdiction over five Postal Savings Directorates located at Seoul, Chonju, Pusan, Pyongyang and Hamheung. The latter two are located north of the 38th parallel.

67. At present interest rates on postal savings deposits vary from 2.88 to 3.12 percent depending upon the type of deposit. These rates are higher than those offered by banks. The popularity of the system is further enhanced by the fact that the post offices are more accessible to the masses than are the banks.

68. Section II of Ordinance No. 33 dated 6 December 1945 vested title to the accounts of Japanese nationals in USAMGIK as of 25 September 1945. Memorandum No. 6 "Instructions to Banks" issued by USAMGIK, Bureau of Finance, dated 27 February 1946, permits limited withdrawals from postal savings accounts of Japanese nationals.

69. Postal savings funds were invested in public works projects. The detailed records of these investments are not available in Korea since they were handled by the Japanese Ministry of Finance in Tokyo.

70. The postal savings system provides five plans. A passbook is issued for all except the Book Transfer Savings Plan. Interest is paid on 31 March, the end of the fiscal year. In computing interest, fractions of months are disregarded. Unclaimed deposits are kept open for a 10-year period after which the principal and interest are confiscated and turned over to the Government. The savings plans are:

- (1) Ordinary Savings Account. Deposits and withdrawals can be made at any time. The amount on deposit can not be less than 50 sen nor more than ¥ 5,000. The interest rate is 2.88 percent.
- (2) Book Transfer Account. This account provides a method for transferring postal savings funds without necessity for handling cash. There is no limitation to the amount that may be on deposit in any one account. The interest rate is 2.88 percent. Under the plan the depositor is provided with two types of forms, Postal Savings Money Orders and Postal Savings Vouchers. The use of the money order form is restricted to the metropolitan area in which the depositor resides whereas the voucher form may be used throughout Korea (at present restricted to area south of the 38th parallel). In transferring funds by the money order method the payee upon



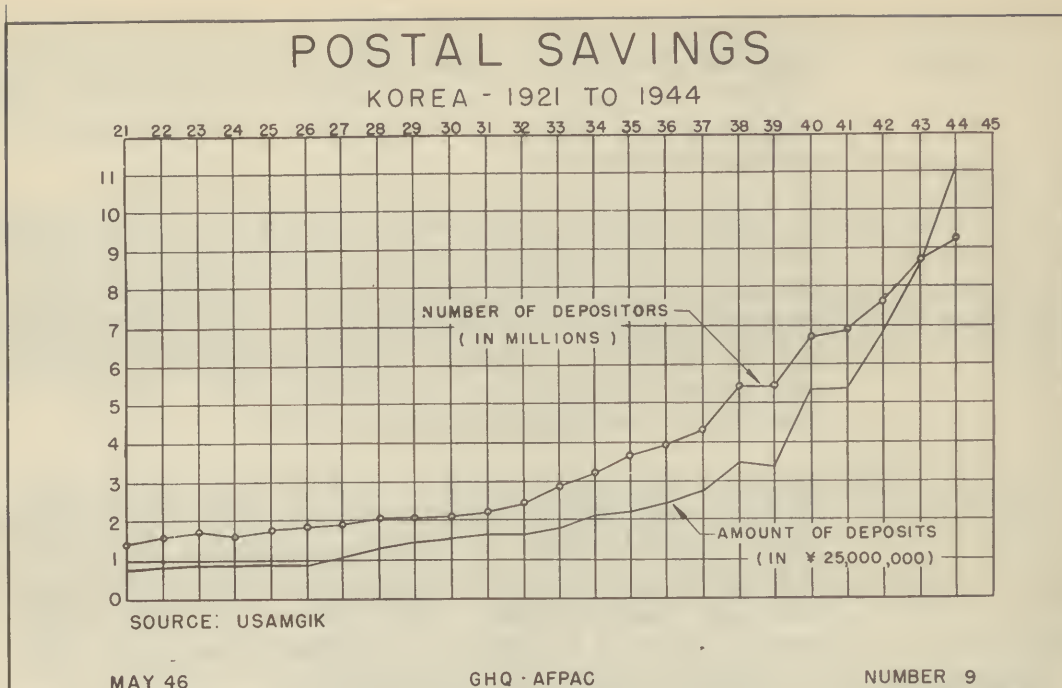
presentation of the money order to the post office does not receive the cash until the postal authorities confirm, through the postal savings directorate, the fact that the money is on deposit. Confirmation is made by telephone.

In transferring funds by means of postal savings vouchers the depositor submits the voucher through his local post office which debits his account and transmits the sum to the payee by money order which may be cashed on receipt. The sum involved in any one transaction may not exceed ¥ 3,000. Service charges are made for these services.

- (3) Deferred Savings Account. In this type of account deposits but no withdrawals may be made within three years from the date on which the account is opened. The amount on deposit can never be less than 50 sen nor more than ¥ 5,000. The rate of interest varies from 3.16 to 3.4 percent depending upon the length of time the money is on deposit.
- (4) Fixed Postal Savings Certificates. These certificates which mature in 10 years may be purchased in ¥ 20, ¥ 50, ¥ 100, ¥ 300 and ¥ 500 denominations. The maximum amount that may be purchased is ¥ 5,000. The rate of interest varies from 3.4 percent for money on deposit for a period up to two years to a maximum of 3.5 percent for money on deposit for five years or more.
- (5) Reserve Savings Account. Depositors may open this type of account to accumulate a definite sum of money by regular monthly deposits. The time required for the account to mature depends upon the amount deposited monthly. No withdrawals can be made until maturity. The interest rate is 3.12 percent.

71. Prior to 15 August 1945 another savings plan, "National Loan Savings", was in effect. The purpose of this was to accumulate money for the purchase of Japanese Government National Bonds of from ¥ 50 to ¥ 1,000 value. Deposits could be made in any amount from 50 sen to ¥ 5,000. To withdraw, the depositor had to accept a certificate for the amount and pay a premium at a post office to convert to cash. The certificates drew interest at the rate of 3.36 percent.

72. Chart, page 56, indicates the growth of the postal system from 1921 to 1944.



73. The Bank of Chosen, the depository for the postal savings funds, reports as of 19 March that funds credited to postal savings amounted to ¥ 1,109,785,964 of which ¥ 960,203,902 is on deposit in Japan.

74. According to reports received from the post offices at Seoul, Kaesong, Inchon, Chongju, Chungju, Taejon, Chonji, Kongju, Kunsan, Pusan, Chinju, Taegu, Kwangju, Mokpo and Kyongji postal savings deposits exceeded withdrawals by ¥ 50,000 in the larger cities of South Korea during April.

### Other Functions of the Postal Savings System

75. Receiver license fees are payable to the Korean Broadcasting Corporation either through an agency of the corporation or a postal representative. In the event that the latter method is used the fees received are deposited in the corporation's Book Transfer Postal Savings Account. The corporation pays 10 percent of the fees so collected to the postmaster.

76. Tax collectors formerly deposited tax receipts with the post offices for transfer to the government tax account of the Bank of Chosen. The tax revenue was incorporated into the general cash funds of the post office and appropriate entries made on the general account forms which were periodically forwarded through the postal directorates to the post office sections of the Bureau of Communications.

Memorandum No. 1 dated 26 October 1946 was issued by the Director of Financial Bureau, USAMGIK, to improve the method of handling tax receipts. It provided that: "All national tax money now on hand and all national tax money collected in the future will be immediately deposited in the nearest branch of the Bank of Chosen or Chosen Industrial Bank. In those localities where no branch of either of these banks is located, the deposit will be made in the local post office. Transfer will be made each Monday to the account entitled 'Korean Military Government - Tax Account' in the Bank of Chosen, Seoul."

77. Civil service pensions were granted by the Japanese Government only to civil officials of the Chokunin, Sonin and Hannin rank



and to military personnel. An applicant for a pension filed a claim with the Pension Bureau of Japan. At the time of filing the claim-ant stipulated the post office through which payments were to be made.

#### POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

78. The system of low-cost postal life insurance was introduced in Korea by the Japanese on 1 October 1929. Prior to that date the insurance business in Korea had been transacted by branch offices of Japanese companies which limited the sale of insurance to the Japanese.

79. Postal life insurance was sold to the civil population through 1,130 post offices throughout Korea. Since 15 October 1945 609 post offices located south of the 38th parallel have continued this function.

80. Military Government personnel assumed control on 10 September 1945 and are providing general supervision on a planning, advisory and policy making level for the purpose of preserving the business and insuring its continuance. Japanese nationals were removed from their positions in the Insurance Section on 1 November 1945.

81. Under the Japanese the Postal Savings and Insurance Section of the Bureau of Communications had jurisdiction over three Insurance Directorates located at Seoul, Iri and Hamheung. The Hamheung Directorate served North and South Hamgyong provinces, the Iri served South Chungchong and North and South Cholla provinces and Seoul served the remainder.

82. Since the occupation of Korea contact with the provinces north of the 38th parallel including the Hamheung Directorate has ceased. Under Military Government the Iri Directorate was discontinued and its functions incorporated into the Seoul Directorate.

83. Three types of insurance policies are issued at present: endowment, whole life and infantile.

84. According to method of payment whole life insurance is divided into "Ordinary" and "Limited 10-payment Life" and endowment insurance into "Whole Term, 20-Year" and "10-Payment, 20 Year". The whole life and endowment insurance is limited to persons between the ages of 11 and 60 inclusive, and infantile insurance to children between the ages of 4 and 10 inclusive. Cognizance must be taken of the Korean custom of computing the age of a child at birth as one year and as two years upon the advent of the New Year on 3 February.

85. Chart, page 58, shows the number of policies by age groups in March 1945. Chart, page 58, indicates the number of policies in force 1940-1944.

86. Chart, page 58, indicates the progress of the Postal Life Insurance business from 1931 through 1945.

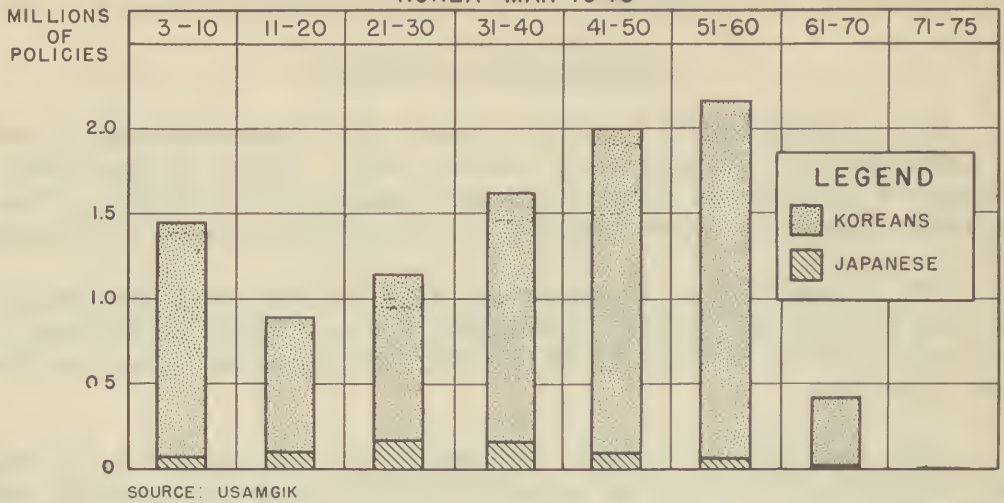
87. No physical examination is required but an applicant must appear before an agent and testify as to his general physical condition. The policies carry a disability clause. The maximum amount of insurance to be effected on any one adult is ¥ 5,000 and the minimum ¥ 50.

88. Premium payments are made monthly either to a collector or to a post office. A reduction in premium is allowed in cases where a half year's premiums are paid in advance.

89. In the event that a policy is surrendered or terminated after having been in force for more than one year, a part of the reserve value (premium paid in plus interest at the anticipated rate) varying from 80 percent from the first to third year to a maximum of

# LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

POLICIES IN FORCE - BY AGE GROUPS  
KOREA - MAR 1945



SOURCE: USAMGIK

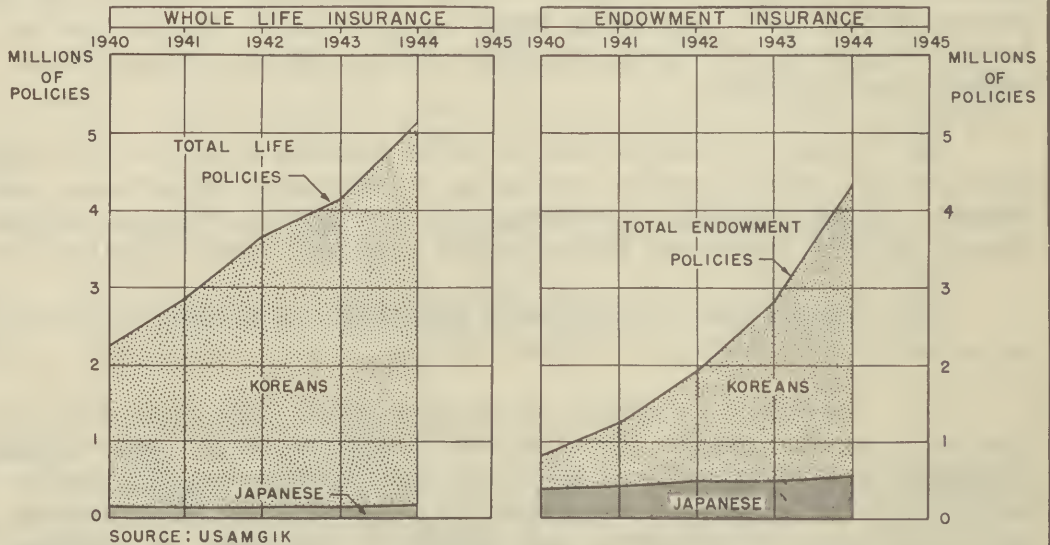
MAY 46

GHQ AFPAC

NUMBER 10

## WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE - KOREA - 1940 TO 1944



SOURCE: USAMGIK

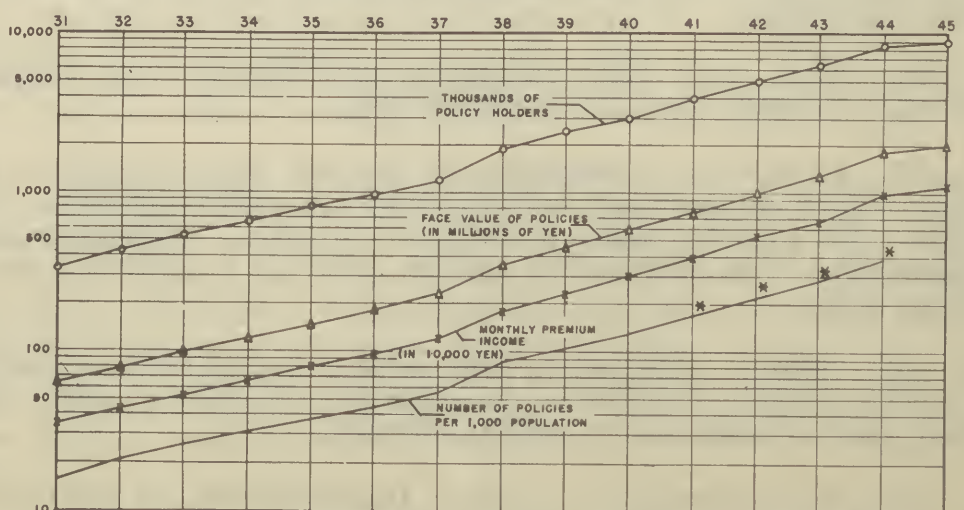
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NUMBER 11

## POSTAL LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE

KOREA - 1931 TO 1945



\* INCLUDES INFANTILE INSURANCE  
SOURCE: USAMGIK.

NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS  
EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE  
EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES

MAY 46

GHQ AFPAC

NUMBER 12



98 percent is refunded to the policy holder. On the termination of a policy which has been in force over seven years a portion of the premiums are refunded. This is a form of policy-holder dividend.

90. Policies may be converted into paid-up insurance. In the event of a lapse in the premium payments not in excess of 12 months the policy may be revived on payment of premiums in arrears.

91. Annuity insurance was instituted on 1 October 1943. The policies are limited to a minimum of ¥ 30 and a maximum of ¥ 3,600 on any one life. Cash surrender rates are as follows:

- (1) Single payment annuities
  - Deferred annuity. . . . . 95 percent reserve fund
  - Fixed period annuity. . . . . 95 percent premiums paid
- (2) Annuities on which premiums are paid in regular installments
  - Deferred annuity. . . . . 90 percent reserve fund
  - Fixed period annuity. . . . . 90 percent premiums paid
- (3) Annuities on which premiums may be paid any time
  - 95 percent reserve fund

The reserve fund is the net paid premium plus interest at the anticipated rate.

92. The Korean National Life Insurance Directorate reported 11,207 new policies representing a total insurance of ¥ 10,061,821 written during April.

93. During the period 1 May to 10 May 6,627 new policies with premiums amounting to ¥ 71,726.50 and representing ¥ 9,721,227.90 in coverage were written.

94. On 10 May total policy holders numbered 11,352,000; total premiums ¥ 13,447,000; and total insurance in force ¥ 2,502,903,000.

## LABOR

### Labor Conference

95. The Korean Chiefs of the Provincial Labor Sections held their first conference on 12-13 April. Individual problems were considered and information on labor policy disseminated.

### Disputes

96. A strike at the Jyongsang Printing Plant late in April caused five newspapers to suspend publication for nearly a week. The dispute was settled on 27 April with a guarantee of a ¥ 2,500 monthly wage to plant employees.

### Labor-Management

97. A radio program designed to promote harmony, co-operation and production progress between labor and management has been initiated. The program will be continued over a three-month period.

### Public Works

98. Schools offering instruction in the use of highway equipment were opened at Pusan, Taejon, Ascom City and Yungdungpo on 15 April. The course scheduled to last for two weeks will train Koreans to use heavy army road equipment in provincial highway construction.

99. The province of Kyongsang Pukto has been granted ¥ 2,500,000 for flood control work. More than 1,000 persons are engaged in repairing the levees, bridges and farm lands which were damaged by heavy rains in the Naesong and Yongju area last September.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

#### Imports

100. The following table gives outstanding SCAP authorisations and shipping data on a wide variety of Japanese import items considered necessary to the economic rehabilitation of Korea:

#### MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Outstanding SCAP Authorizations</u>	<u>Amount Shipped</u>	<u>Date</u>
Automatic switch parts	box	28	28	May
Locomotive ties	pair	292	0	
Boiler tubes	pounds	17,800	10,800	
Cloth cutters	pound	3	0	
Assorted tools	item	47	0	
Communications equipment		For June and July delivery		
Motor cars	set	2	2	
Meteorological equipment	piece	2,000	0	
Recording cutting needles	each	500	500	May
Locomotives				
steam	each	10	1	May
electric	each	6	1	May
gasoline	each	5	5	May
Tender	each	6		
Tender frame	each	2		
Tender truck	each	2		
Leading truck (for steam locomotive)	each	1		
Trailing truck (for steam locomotive)	each	1		
Water tank for tender	each	1		
Driving wheel	set	1		



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Outstanding SCAP Authorizations</u>	<u>Amount Shipped</u>	<u>Date</u>
Wheels and axles for passenger cars	pair	80		
Boiler for steam locomotive	each	4	0	
Main frame for steam loco- motive	each	1	0	
Tungsten fila- ments	each	1,200,000 (and monthly installments beginning 15 June)	0	

#### CHEMICALS

Industrial chem- icals	ton	3,200 (Approx.)	0	
Chlorine	ton	8	12 measurement tons	Apr
Alum	ton	1,260 (to be shipped before 30 September)	150 " " 359 " "	Apr May
Salt	ton	4,000 35,000 (500 monthly)	4,000 measurement tons	Apr
Sulfur	ton	500	0	
Ammonia gas	ton	176	0	
Pyrethrum flowers	ton	85	85	May

#### BUILDING MATERIALS

Lumber	board feet	24,615,000	0	
Cement	dead weight ton	6,000	0	

#### PLANTS AND SEEDS

Seed				
Daikon	kilogram	1,100	1,080	Apr
Cabbage	kilogram	1,200	1,200	Apr
Carrots	kilogram	1,500	1,500	Apr
Cabbage	kilogram	5,800	5,812	Apr
Japanese leek	kilogram	10,000	9,975	Apr
Onion	kilogram	2,000	1,998.76	Apr
Cabbage	kilogram	10,034	10,034	May
Kohlrabi	kilogram	812	812	May
Cauliflower	kilogram	348	348	May
Mulberry seedlings	piece	710,000) 200,000)	910,000	Apr
Seeds	pounds	3,000	0	

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Outstanding SCAP Authorizations</u>	<u>Amount Shipped</u>	<u>Date</u>
MISCELLANEOUS				
Bamboo	bundle	65,000	26,788	May
	piece	58,000		
Cigarette paper	pound	130,134	130,134	Apr
	pound	135,550	135,550	May
	pound	130,134		
X-ray films	sheets	8,000	0	
Coal	metric ton	Monthly allotments	68,238	May
			319,538	1946 to date
Pitch	metric ton	Monthly allotments	953	May
			8,426	1946 to date

101. The tungsten filaments, scheduled to arrive in monthly allotments, will enable the Korean electric light bulb manufacturers to resume operation.

102. Barometers, thermometers, radiosonde receivers and balloons, thermographs, hydrographs and barographs were included in a shipment of meteorological equipment ordered for the Korean weather bureau.

103. One third of the large order of lumber and cement authorized for the dependent and troop housing program is now at Japanese ports awaiting shipping space. It is expected that the entire order will be lifted before the end of June.

104. Coal imports dropped approximately 10,000 tons below the monthly allotment due to labor shortages in Japanese mines. See chart. It is anticipated that coal imports will continue to decline if food shortages in Japan continue.

#### Exports

105. Because of an economy impoverished by long Japanese exploitation the import-export picture in Korea continues to reflect large amounts of incoming goods but few exportable commodities. In the latter category are the following three items which were made available for export this month:

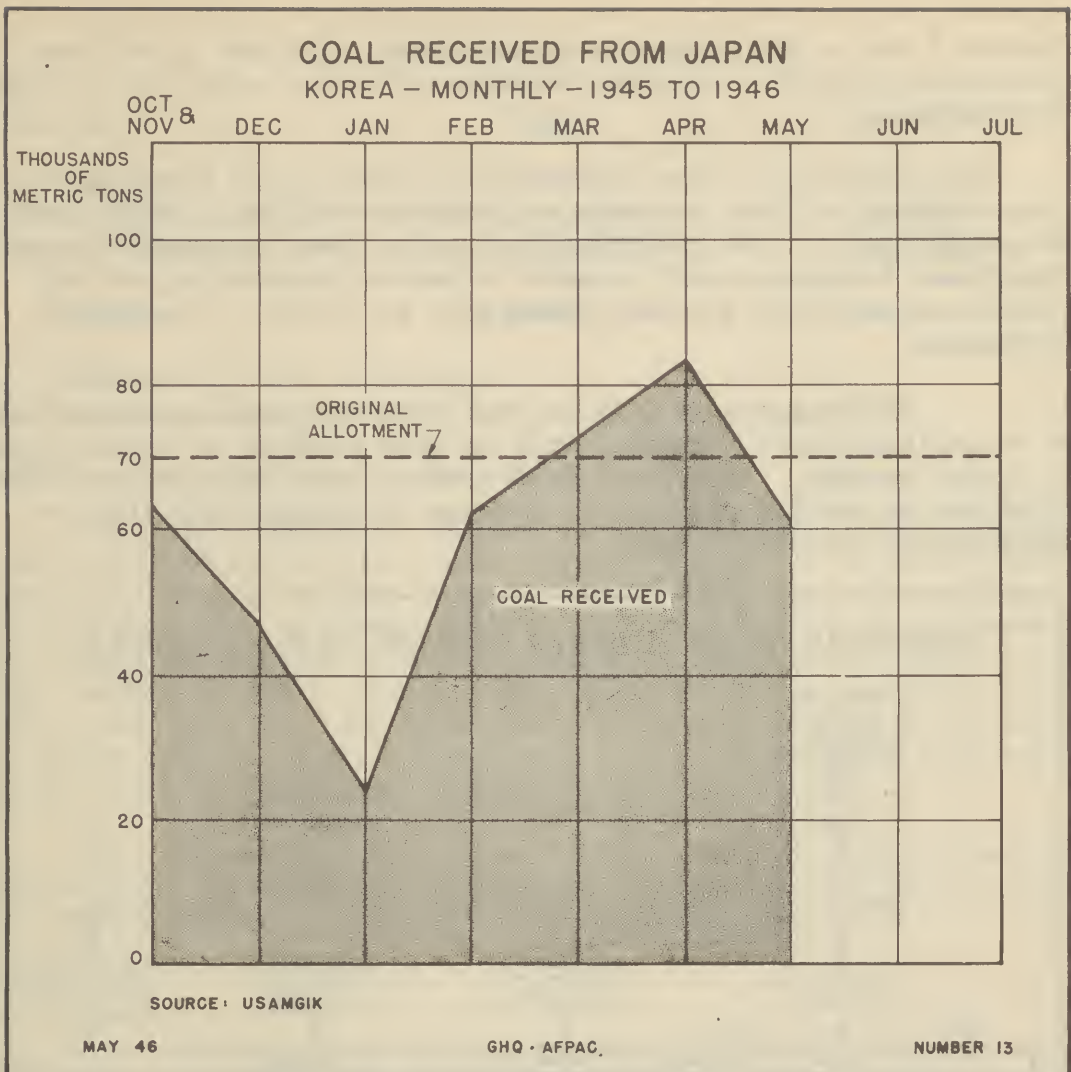
5,699 metric tons graphite	(2,388 crystalline
	(3,311 amorphous
760 tons talc	
1,000 tons pyrophyllite	

#### Procedure

106. By the provisions of Ordinance No. 82, dated 17 May 1946 title: Regulation of Foreign Trade, effective date 27 May 1946, the Bureau of Commerce of the Department of Commerce is designated as the authorized agent of Military Government of Korea for the control and licensing of foreign trade. The duties of the Bureau of Commerce in pursuance thereof are set forth as follows:

- (1) To maintain liaison with the Office of Foreign Affairs and the National Economic Board with respect to foreign trade agreements and export and import programs and policies;
- (2) To formulate and administer the necessary regulations to control and license individuals and firms engaging





in foreign commerce, within the scope of approved foreign trade agreements and export and import programs of the Military Government of Korea; and

- (3) To use funds allocated to it to implement the processing of foreign trade transactions which cannot be handled by private capital, subject to the approval of the Military Government of Korea.

#### RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

107. A comprehensive survey of the food situation was presented to Herbert Hoover, chairman, President's Famine Emergency Committee, at a conference in Seoul 4 May. Lowered production in conjunction with population increases have seriously depleted food reserves. Staple foodstuffs under government control on 1 May totaled 30,000 metric tons.

108. Approximately two thirds of the 18,000,000 inhabitants of South Korea can subsist on their own food products until summer crops are harvested in early July. Of the remaining population, 3,960,000 do not grow their own food and 2,700,000 are only partially self-supplying. The monthly influx of about 100,000 Korean repatriates, most of whom are neither able to settle on farms nor obtain urban employment, aggravates the acute food shortage.

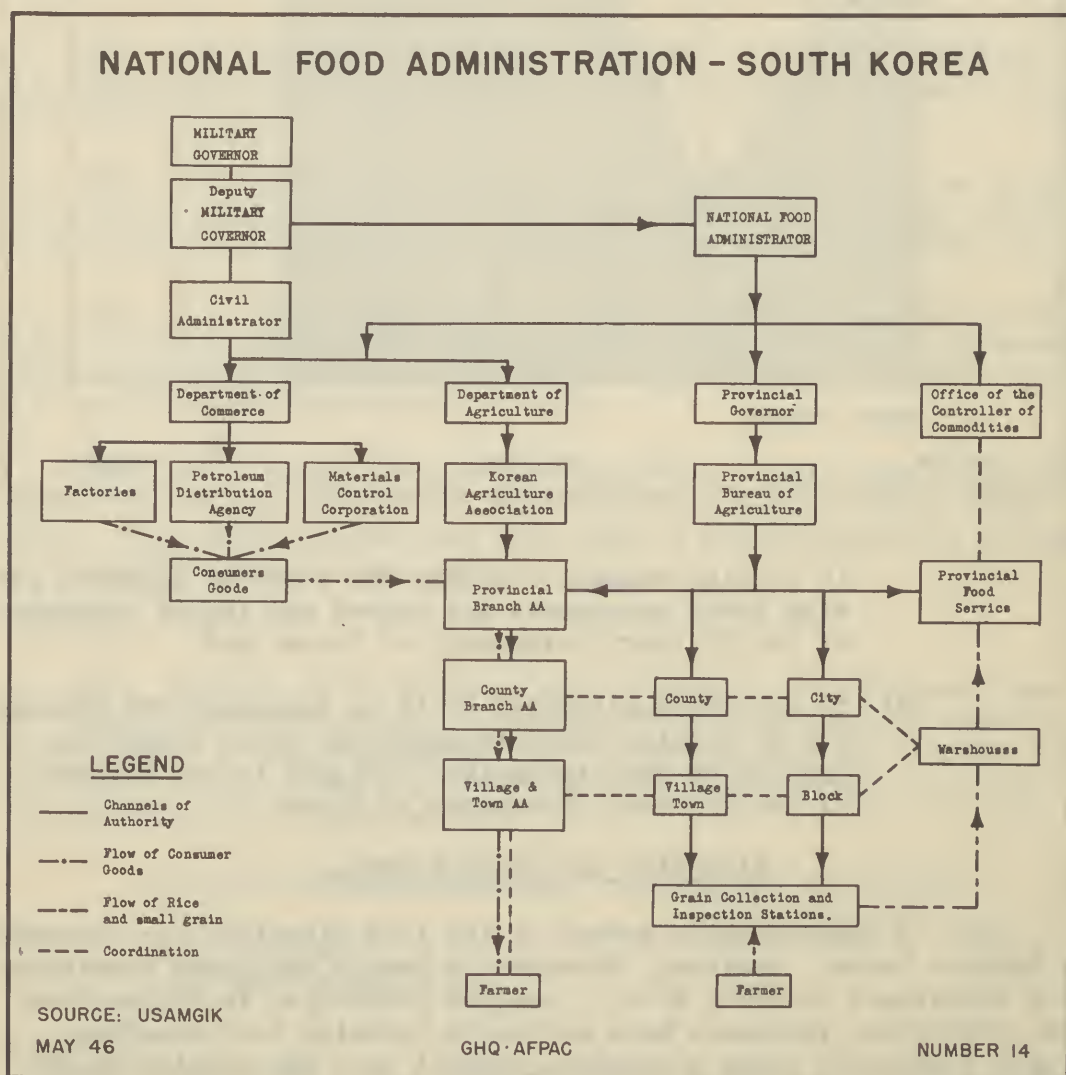
#### Staple Foods

109. To stretch available food supplies until summer harvest can be collected and allocated the daily staple food ration was

limited 1 May to 150 grams per person except for food distributed to provincial hospitals, prisons, schools and other social and welfare institutions.

110. A national plan to promote collections of summer grain crops through official channels was announced 25 May. Quotas will be established for the provinces and scaled down for smaller areas. Supervised inspection will be made to assure standard weight and quality of collected grains. Crops will be stored in designated warehouses.

Official prices will be published and posted conspicuously at collection points. Payment will be made promptly on presentation of proper receipt. Provincial food services will sell to authorized retailers at ceiling prices. An outline of the national plan is shown in the following chart.



111. Landlords who receive grain in payment for rent may not keep more than 100 pounds for each person in their immediate household regardless of the amount they collect from farmers. Excess grain must be returned to collection points where payment will be made at established prices.

112. The estimated 1946 production of summer grains is 770,700 metric tons with rice equivalent of 680,000 metric tons. Of this figure 242,000 metric tons with rice equivalent of 215,000 metric tons will be collected from farmers for distribution through official channels. The distribution plan is shown in the following table.



## PLANNED DISTRIBUTION OF 1946 HARVEST

<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Metric Tons a/</u>
Self-suppliers	11,537,000	367,000
Partial self-suppliers	2,761,000	100,000
Non self-suppliers	<u>4,055,000</u>	<u>145,000</u>
Total	18,353,000	612,000 b/

a/ Expressed in rice equivalent.

b/ Ten percent allowance for seed, feed and wastes.

SOURCE: National Food Administration.

113. Rice production for 1946 is estimated at 1,673,000 metric tons, about 23 percent less than the 1945 harvest of 2,167,000 metric tons. To meet the minimum rice needs of deficit areas from 15 May until the harvest of summer grains, government-controlled consumers' goods will be bartered or sold to farmers in return for rice. Cotton, hemp, shoes, matches, soap, candles, salt, clothing, kerosene, pots, pans, socks and tools manufactured by government-controlled industries or in the possession of the Materials Control Corporation are included in the items to be sold or bartered to the farmers.

114. Collected rice will be stored by each Provincial Food Service and used for emergencies only under supervision of the National Food Administrator.

### Fish

115. Fish and other aquatic products provide a practical supplement to the grains and pulses which comprise approximately 75 percent of the Korean diet. Despite lack of fishing craft, nets and suitable equipment, the catch is steadily increasing. The amount of fresh fish brought into the Seoul area has almost doubled in recent months. To maximize production a special program is under way to attain 50,000 tons of dried, smoked and salted fish for consumption in South Korea during the coming year.

### Feed

116. Procurement of 7,500 bushels of corn from Asahi brewery at Inchon and 650 tons of grain from breweries at Yongdongpo somewhat relieved the drastic feed shortage. An additional 452,200 pounds of corn purchased from the Controller of Commodities will be used for poultry and livestock feed.

### Silkworm Eggs

117. Prices of silkworm eggs were fixed at ₩ 6 per sheet and all sales of egg sheets held by commercial producers must be made at that price. If a loss is sustained at this price level reimbursement will be made out of government sericulture subsidies.

### Cotton

118. The top price of cotton for ginning purposes was established at ₩ 9 per 1.32 pounds on 7 May. It is expected that this price will accelerate the purchase of raw cotton from the growers on the following maximum price schedule:

# RAW COTTON PRICE SCHEDULE

<u>Cotton Grade</u>	<u>1 Kin a/</u>
No. 1	¥ 9.00
No. 2	¥ 8.10
No. 3	¥ 6.30
No. 4	¥ 4.00

a/ 1 kin equals 1.32 pounds.



## SECTION 3

### FINANCE AND PROPERTY CONTROL

#### C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Finance . . . . .	1
Property Control. . . . .	4

#### FINANCE

##### Precious Metals of Financial Institutions

1. Pending further instructions all gold, silver and copper coins held by financial institutions are being impounded by them for safekeeping. Impounded coins and metals may not be pledged as security or collateral in any transaction.

##### Tax Instruction

2. Tax officials from all the provinces of South Korea attended a 15-day course of instruction at Seoul on levying corporation taxes. Since Japanese officials formerly handled all taxation matters few Koreans had been trained.

##### National Budget

3. The Korean national budget for the fiscal year 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 was approved by the Military Governor. Expenditures were estimated at ¥ 11,800,212,360 and income at ¥ 8,013,393,996.

In preparing the budget expected income was estimated conservatively. The damage and neglect to property and a general deterioration of Korean economy because of the war have created a huge backlog of necessary reconstruction and have seriously impaired the income capacity of the country.

The principle being followed is that unusually large expenditures will be necessary immediately, but that they should be financed over a longer period than the coming year.

Details of the budget are shown in the table, page 68.

NATIONAL BUDGET  
Fiscal Year 1946-47  
(yen)

Expenditures

Department of Agriculture	1,457,014,800
Department of Commerce	499,830,300
Department of Communications	597,900,000
Department of Education	386,883,300
Department of Finance	77,467,700
Department of Finance-Monopoly Bureau	1,409,466,000
Department of Justice	685,395,000
Department of Police	670,254,500
Department of Public Health and Welfare	415,125,400
Department of Public Information	22,221,500
Department of Transportation	1,983,345,000
Korean Coast Guard	355,540,000
Korean Constabulary	669,951,800
Office of Accounts	45,099,400
Office of Civil Administrator	385,700
Office of the Director of National Defense	395,460
Office of Foreign Affairs	7,036,400
Office of General Affairs	4,356,900
Office of Korean Civil Service	3,752,800
Office of Planning <sup>a</sup>	6,219,800
Office of Property Custody	53,273,400
Office of Provincial Affairs	<u>1,887,297,200</u>
Subtotal	11,238,212,360
Reserve for contingencies (5 percent)	<u>562,000,000</u>
Total expenditures	11,800,212,360

Income

Taxes	722,172,184
Revenue from departments	
Agriculture	17,900,767
Commerce	322,090
Communications	27,146,351
Education	11,357,606
Finance-Monopoly Bureau	6,030,105,914
Justice	390,731,115
Public Health and Welfare	1,169,355
Public Information	1,500,000
Transportation	<u>810,988,614</u>
	<u>7,291,221,812</u>
Total income	<u>8,013,393,996</u>
Excess of expenditures	3,786,818,364

<sup>a/</sup> This office discontinued after preparation of budget.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.



## PROPERTY CONTROL

### Property Custody Office

4. Ordinance No. 73, effective 3 May, established a Property Custody Office in each provincial government of South Korea. The function and duties of each Property Custody Office are:

- (1) To seek out and take possession of all property vested in the Military Government of Korea by Ordinance No. 33.
- (2) To operate, manage, utilize and conserve such vested property unless the property is under the direct control and jurisdiction of a national office, department or agency.
- (3) To transfer the control and management of this vested property to a provincial bureau or any type of private agency authorized by the Office of Property Custody.
- (4) To sell or arrange for the sale of all perishable vested property the value of which cannot otherwise be preserved or maintained.
- (5) To authorize temporary short-term arrangements for lease, occupancy or use of vested property in accordance with instructions of the Office of Property Custody.

In decentralizing the responsibility for the implementation of vesting Ordinance No. 33 not only were the actual field functions transferred to the areas where property is located but a centralization of effort within each of those areas was accomplished.

5. Former Zaibatsu properties now vested in the Military Government are a direct responsibility of the National Property Custodian. Actual management and operation of these enterprises have been delegated on a functional basis to appropriate departments or offices of the National Government.

### Materials Control Corporation

6. During April total sales of the Materials Control Corporation were ₩ 76,000,000. Other activities of the Corporation included procurement, inventory, warehousing, disposition and accounting for commodities of all kinds.

7. Protection of the consumer goods stored by the Corporation is becoming a major problem. At many locations Korean police are used. Not only have warehouse losses increased but several police officers have been apprehended in thefts.

8. The responsibility of the Materials Control Corporation with respect to former Japanese-owned property falls into two classifications. In dealing with surrendered Japanese Army property or abandoned Japanese property it is an independent agent. In handling property of known former Japanese ownership it acts as an agent of the Property Custodian.

When surrendered or abandoned property is involved a search for records which might establish ownership is made by the Provincial Property Custodian. If no record exists the Materials Control Corporation is informed and assumes future responsibility for disposition of the property.

A similar check is made of property vested in the Military Government under Ordinance No. 33. The Provincial Property Custodian determines the validity of the vesting action and approves the

disposition of the property. If the property falls within a sal-  
able category the Materials Control Corporation determines to whom  
the sale will be made.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 8

May 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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## SECTION 1

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### C O N T E N T S

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#### PUBLIC WELFARE

##### Organization Prior to V-J Day

1. Under Japanese rule social welfare work was not only undeveloped and inadequate but was administered by four different governmental bureaus.

The Ministry of Education was responsible for:

- (1) Allocation of funds to public and semipublic institutions and supervision of such institutions.
- (2) Supervision of the Korean Housing Corporation.
- (3) Administration of Poor Relief Law which provided aid for women in childbirth and for indigent persons over 65 or under 13.
- (4) Supervision of the Association of National Living, a relief organization for farmers.

The Bureau of Mining and Industry administered three organizations which trained conscripted laborers and gave relief and aid to them and their families.

The Bureau of Police supervised the collection of welfare contributions, and to prevent corruption, expenditures by private agencies. The police also placed paupers in a poor relief camp.

The Office of Foreign Affairs supervised the Japanese Relief Society.

2. Most of the social work in Korea had been started by foreign religious organizations. Although vestiges of their program remained, most of them had been forced to leave during the last decade.

## Organization Under Military Government

3. All governmental welfare activities have been consolidated under the Welfare Bureau of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The Welfare Bureau is responsible for developing basic welfare laws, implementing them with suitable regulations and, through budgetary controls, supervising local welfare services. In addition there are some national institutions which the Bureau directly controls.

Apart from the national institutions, actual welfare service is supplied and administered by provincial and city welfare officials.

4. The Welfare Bureau consists of six sections, each headed by a Military Government officer and his Korean counterpart. Staffs are Korean. Sections and their functions are as follows:

- (1) The Employee Relief Section determines policies on workmen's compensation, social health insurance, and the dissolution of the Japanese relief association for conscripted labor. (See paragraphs 5 and 6, below). It also supervises the Mutual Aid Society which is administered by the Civil Service Department. This society, set up by the Japanese, functions through employee contributions and supplies financial aid in sickness, hospitalization and retirement funds, and assists in the establishment of co-operatives.
- (2) The Welfare Institutions and Agencies Section operates national institutions directly and supervises and controls private and local governmental institutions. Supervision includes the establishment of standard practices and inspections. All private institutions are paid a subsidy by the Welfare Bureau of ¥ 5 per day per inmate. Two private insane asylums and two leprosariums receive a subsidy of ¥ 10 per day per inmate.
- (3) The Housing Section carries on research and planning to develop a nationwide housing program; it is a member of the National Housing Policy Board which is composed of representatives from all government offices and which is working toward a government subsidized low-cost housing plan; and it supervises the Korean Residence Management Corporation. (See paragraph 12, below.)
- (4) The General Relief Section is responsible for the allocation of funds to the provinces and the administration of all relief not handled by the Employee Relief, Welfare Agencies and Institutions, and Housing Sections. Currently, the most important work under the latter heading is relief for repatriates and refugees.
- (5) The Research and Analysis Section is currently conducting two surveys. (See paragraphs 21 and 22, below.)
- (6) The Administration and Supply Section is responsible for the internal office administration of the Welfare Bureau and for the procurement of relief supplies.

### Employee Relief

5. The Chosen Labor Association, set up by the Japanese to conscript workers, and the Chosen Industrial Training Association,



set up to train such workers, are being liquidated. Assets of ¥ 2,500,000 of the two organizations will be made available for relief purposes.

6. The Relief Society of Chosen for Laborers and War Sufferers was organized by the Japanese in September 1944 to provide relief for conscripted laborers and their families. Funds were obtained from the Korean Treasury at the discretion of the Japanese Governor-General, from employers' contributions, and from a one percent tax on employees' pay.

This organization is being dissolved. Payments are being made of all identifiable wages received, approximately ¥ 3,500,000, and of all legal debts and obligations of the Society. At present unidentifiable funds amount to ¥ 27,000,000.

The liquidation is being conducted by provincial officials aided by four Korean teams which received special training before being sent to the provinces. Indications are that the work is proceeding smoothly, except in Kyonggi-do where evidence of misappropriation and destruction of records has appeared.

#### Welfare Institutions

7. Since August 1945 nine new municipal orphanages have been organized.

8. An intensive educational campaign is being conducted at the National Orphanage. Sewing classes have been instituted for girls. Boys are learning carpentry and woodworking from a newly employed instructor and are assisting in repair work on the Orphanage buildings. Other boys studying agriculture are assisting in the spring planting on the Orphanage farm.

9. The National Reformatory, which had been closed by the Japanese, has been reopened for delinquent boys.

Woodworking and agriculture instructors have been employed and a program of vocational training has been instituted.

10. A new plan of instruction has been instituted at the National School for the Blind. The course, equivalent to six grades of accredited primary school, is based on the building of self-assurance in the afflicted students. The curriculum is being broadened to include vocational training aimed at making graduates self-supporting.

Zinc and paper sufficient to supply Braille classroom materials for six months have been acquired.

#### Housing

11. The week ending 5 May was designated "Housing Preservation Week." Householders were urged to destroy inflammable refuse and to repair faulty electric wiring, and to do all possible maintenance to prevent avoidable deterioration of homes.

12. The Korean Residence Management Corporation was organized in July 1941 to provide war housing. It received a subsidy of ¥ 8,000,000 from the Japanese Government and raised an additional ¥ 50,000,000 by the sale of bonds.

The Corporation had 2,889 houses under construction in the Seoul area on which work ceased at the war's end. Detailed estimates of the materials and cost requirements for completing the



houses are being made by the Corporation. A preliminary estimate indicates that about 1,000 houses could be finished in the near future with relatively small amounts of materials.

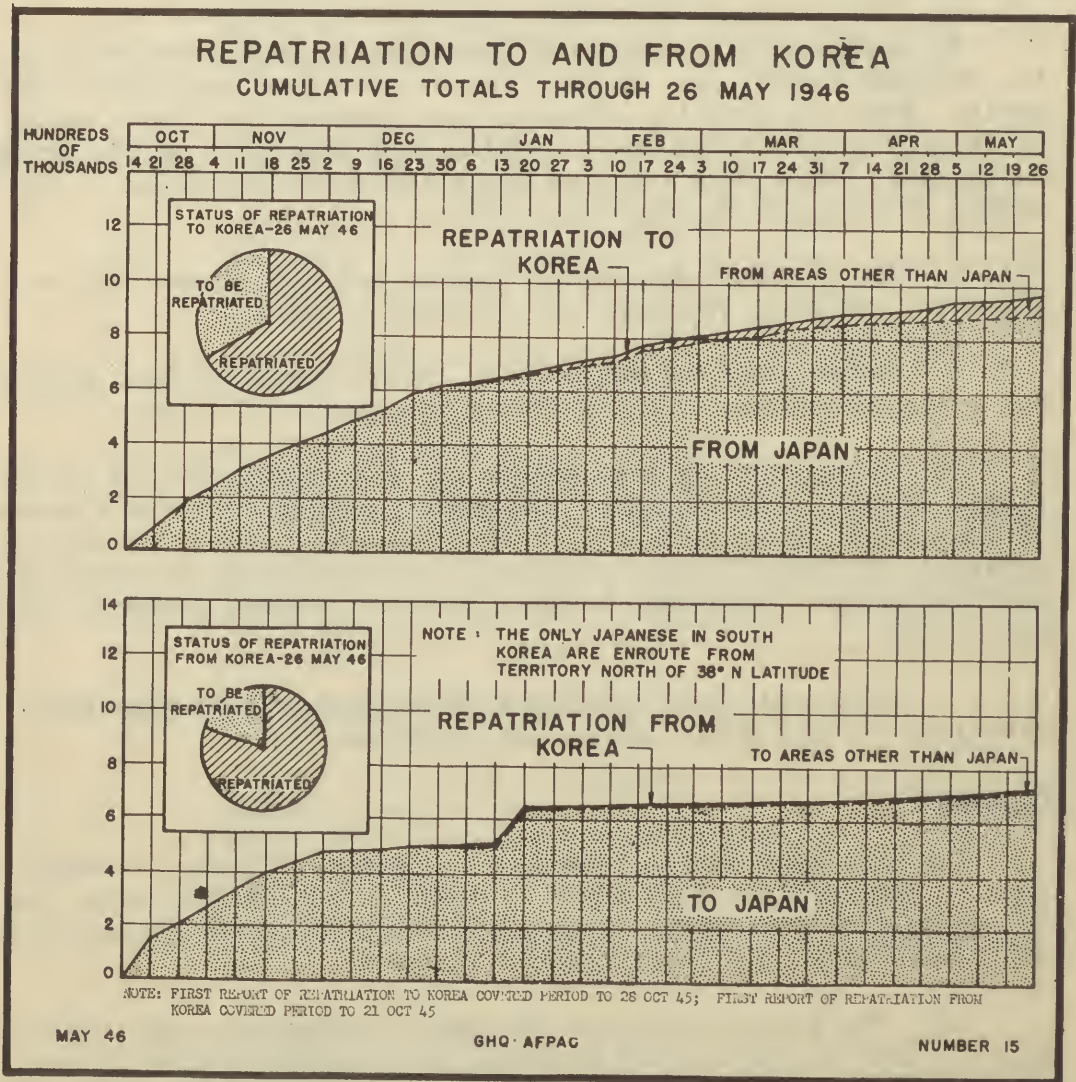
Food Relief

13. During May 11,000 tons of surplus Army rations were allotted for relief purposes. Because food shortages and resulting inflationary prices strike first at the poor, first priority in the distribution is given to hospitals, orphanages and homes for the aged. After the immediate needs of these institutions are met, distribution to refugees, indigent families and displaced persons will take place.

14. The third of eight proposed nonprofit public restaurants was opened in Seoul by the city Welfare Department. The three restaurants offer wholesome meals for ¥ 3, about one-tenth the price in effect in other restaurants.

Repatriation

15. By 2 June 736,527 Japanese nationals had been sent to their homeland, and 973,923 Koreans had returned to Southern Korea, 891,705 of them from Japan and 82,218 from other Pacific areas. The following chart shows repatriation to and from Korea, cumulative by weeks.



16. On 18 March Koreans in Japan were required to register as desiring repatriation or forfeit their rights to it. At that time 505,806 registered. Subsequent movements have totaled 41,114, leaving 464,692 to be returned to Korea.

Pusan will be used as the debarkation port for these repatriates, processing 4,000 persons a day until the movement is completed. The hospital ship Kiku Maru arrived at Pusan 17 May, and will be used to quarantine all cases of contagious disease.

17. As of 14 May, census figures indicated that there were 702 Japanese left in South Korea. This does not include those who are coming across the 38th parallel.

18. The movement of Japanese refugees from North to South Korea is increasing to such a degree that acute problems in transportation, housing and feeding are arising and disease control facilities are overtaxed.

The following table shows the number of persons known to have crossed the line by weeks:

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Number of Refugees</u>
6 April	463
12 April	1,542
20 April	3,679
27 April	4,210
4 May	5,075
11 May	3,814
18 May	8,314
21 May (3 days only)	7,064

19. In addition to the overland flow of refugees from North Korea, a considerable illicit water traffic exists between the zones. Many small boats carrying Japanese refugees have been apprehended.

A policy of impounding ships arriving at South Korean ports without proper clearances has been instituted. Captains of such craft will be interned and tried by provost courts.

20. Because provincial welfare officers report that housing for incoming repatriates is a serious problem, refugee camps have been established. The one at Seoul which opened 1 April was designed to care for 2,000 persons, but it has been found inadequate and is being enlarged to care for 1,000 more. Similar crowding exists in the camps at Taegu, Taejon and Pusan.

#### Social Research and Analysis

21. The Social Research and Analysis Section of the Bureau of Welfare is conducting a social welfare survey of the entire American zone. Nine Koreans trained as investigators are presently working, and in six months they will have visited 3,000 Korean families, studying farm and community life, and evaluating existing welfare activities.

22. Volunteer workers from two national women's organizations have completed their training and are visiting the homes of school children to survey the adequacy of the diet.

#### Korean Red Cross

23. A committee of 60 Koreans is meeting to establish a Korean Red Cross. Currently they are formulating a charter.



## PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

24. Public health work in the provinces has been more closely coordinated with work of the National Department of Public Health and Welfare by field trips taken by National Department representatives. The director and deputy director of the Department, the chief of local health administration and the chiefs of the sections in the Department have participated.

25. Prizes totaling ¥ 2,900 will be awarded in a public health motto contest. Mottoes must be submitted before 20 June, be clear in meaning, and must be easy to pronounce. The first prize is ¥ 1,000; there are two second prizes of ¥ 500 each, and three third prizes of ¥ 300 each.

## HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

26. Hospital inspection reports show that progress is being made in the renovation of facilities and in cleanliness. There are still shortages of important equipment and installations. Professional standards are gradually improving.

27. Hospitals have been reluctant to accept emergency cases involving Korean employees of the Military Government and persons injured by U. S. Army vehicles because of the uncertainty of payment. This situation has been corrected by an agreement that hospitals will accept all such cases. If the patient is unable to pay, bills will be met from welfare funds.

28. Nearly all of the 500 lepers who ran away from the Sorokdo Leprosarium last August and September have returned voluntarily. Sufficient food is available at the colony to insure the 5,000 patients and adequate diet.

More than 2,000 other lepers are being cared for in Southern Korea.

29. A new tuberculosis sanatorium will open at Masan on 1 June. Construction has been delayed because of labor trouble.

## NURSING AFFAIRS

30. Forty public health nurses are bringing health and sanitation measures to back-country Korea. These women, trained by Military Government, are for the first time in Korean history giving nursing care to families far from hospitals.

Their duties include the establishment of public clinics and epidemic control by vaccinating and dusting with DDT.

The children's clinics that they established have proved to be their most popular work with Korean women. Lines of mothers and children can be seen outside the clinics. Requests are coming from the provinces that radio talks on child care be increased.

The nurses are uniformed in gray dresses with white collars and black ties. At first there was objection to the uniform because it includes a Japanese medical kit. The Japanese characters were removed from the kits, a placard reading "Public Health Nurse" in English and Korean was substituted, and the difficulty was overcome.

31. Of 97 women who took the nurses' qualification examinations 72 passed and will be registered for employment.

Preliminary examinations in midwifery were given and 13 women qualified to take the midwifery qualification examination.

32. To assist qualified nurses and midwives in finding suitable employment a nurses' registry has been set up at Seoul by the Bureau of Nursing Affairs, Department of Public Health and Welfare.

The registry was organized at the request of the Nurse and Midwife Licensure Board.

33. One hundred twenty textbooks on nursing have been received from the United States and made available to the provinces. Never before have these or similar publications been available in Korea for training nurses.

34. Newsreel shorts of nursing art classes have been made for release to Korean theaters, in order to publicize the work being done and the advantages offered to the public by nursing schools and hospitals.

#### MEDICAL EDUCATION

35. Although reporting unfavorably on a plan to merge the Seoul University Medical School and the Seoul Medical College, a fact-finding board reported that the shortage of qualified personnel may make it necessary to close one of the schools.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

36. A new system of veterinary reporting has been inaugurated. After consultations with all Korean and American provincial veterinarians, new forms were developed, printed, and distributed. Seven different forms are used, consolidated from the 18 the Japanese required. Reports are as follows:

- (1) Livestock communicable disease - immediately.
- (2) Livestock communicable disease - weekly.
- (3) Livestock disease - monthly.
- (4) Diagnostic and prophylactic injections - monthly.
- (5) Autopsies - monthly.
- (6) Meat inspection - monthly.
- (7) Milk inspection - monthly.

37. It has been decided that all veterinarians employed by the Department of Public Health and Welfare would be detailed to various offices of the Korean Agricultural Association for duty. A percentage of the animal tax collections will be turned over to the Department of Public Health and Welfare to defray the cost of this specialized service.

#### MEDICAL SUPPLY

##### Production

38. The first commercial production of di-ethyl ether has begun, using Korean produced alcohol and apparatus constructed from local materials.

Ether is the only organic solvent now being produced in Korea. It is urgently needed for anesthesia, vaccine and drug production, and for research purposes.

The manufacturer is the Chungang Pharmaceutical Company in Soo In Myeum, Ko Yang Gun. Present capacity is 7,000 liters a year.



39. The Pharmacopoeia Committee of the Korean Pharmaceutical Association, which is working towards a pharmacopoeia to replace the one used under the Japanese, received copies of the United States Pharmacopoeia to use in its research.

#### Laboratories

40. The Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases has succeeded in producing cholera vaccine.

41. The production of crude smallpox vaccine at the institute for Veterinary Research at Taegu has stopped for the summer because of the high mortality among laboratory calves during hot weather and the lack of refrigeration.

42. Radio broadcasts on the activities of chemistry laboratories have been given over JODK, emphasizing public health education. Educational motion pictures have been taken on infectious diseases.

#### Distribution

43. Six hundred ten tons of medical supplies valued at ¥ 24,000,000, price to wholesalers, were distributed to wholesalers during April. Sixty-three different items were included.

Provincial public health officers were delegated the authority to prescribe distribution channels and quantities in their own provinces.

44. A comprehensive price schedule establishing maximum prices for over 1,000 pharmaceutical items has been published and distributed. The schedules must be posted by all dealers.

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### Communicable Diseases

45. An epidemic of cholera struck the port of Pusan at the end of May. By the 31st, 24 deaths out of 74 cases had occurred.

Sanitary cordons were placed around infected areas, the entire city was placed off limits to military personnel, and all except official traffic into and out of the city was stopped.

Inoculation of the city's 400,000 residents has begun. Twenty-three inoculating teams, mostly Korean volunteers, are carrying on this task which involves two doses of serum per person.

All wells in the city have been blocked off, and city water supplies are being augmented by deliveries from U. S. Army water points.

Repatriation through the port has been suspended, and vessels which were in quarantine and ready to unload have been diverted to Inchon.

There were also four cases of cholera at Taejon and two at Mokpo.

46. Communicable diseases are reported as follows:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>	
	<u>15 Mar to 15 Apr</u>	<u>15 Apr to 30 Apr</u>
Bacterial dysentery	16	3
Diphtheria	154	79
Encephalitis	0	2
Malaria	11	22
Meningitis	168	79
Paratyphoid	6	2
Relapsing fever	5	12
Scarlet fever	24	6
Smallpox	6,384	2,294
Typhoid	2,217	1,067
Typhus	871	471

#### Child Health

47. Over 2,000 children under six years of age received physical examinations at 10 schools and hospitals in Seoul from 13 to 17 May. Height, weight and general health condition were noted.

One thousand of these children were selected for a health contest held at Duk Soo Palace on 26 May. Winners received prizes.

#### Sanitation

48. Organization of the mosquito and fly control program was completed. Funds have been made available to the provincial health officers to hire laborers on an annual basis. When the malaria control season is over the same employees can be used for rodent and typhus control.

All phases of the program are carefully integrated with the sanitary work carried on by occupation troops.

49. The licensing of public bathhouses and establishments serving food and nonalcoholic beverages became a function of the provincial health officers 25 May. It was formerly a function of the Police Department.

### VITAL STATISTICS

50. To co-ordinate the work of all vital statistics reporting organizations, a series of field trips have been made by officers of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. All provincial capitals, all cities over 50,000 population and many smaller communities were visited. Reports by the inspecting officers indicate that field offices are functioning satisfactorily, and that Korean counterparts of Military Government officers have a splendid spirit of co-operation and a clear understanding of the job.

51. A two-week course in vital statistics was started at Seoul University 13 May. From 3 to 5 employees of each provincial health office attended to learn modern techniques of registration and compilation.





## SECTION 2

### EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

#### C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education . . . . .	1
Cultural Activities . . . . .	15

#### EDUCATION

##### Korean Committee on Education

1. The Korean Committee on Education, organized in September 1945 to advise the Military Director of the Department of Education, has completed its work and has been dissolved.

The committee contributed experience and judgment regarding the reopening of schools, the dismissal of Japanese personnel and the appointment of Koreans to school and departmental posts.

Korean education received valuable assistance from the committee whose members served without compensation. The Department of Education expressed itself as greatly indebted to the committee.

##### Higher School Curriculum Committee

2. As a result of a conference of provincial, military and civilian educators a committee of three Koreans and three American officers was formed to revise the curricula of Korean higher schools. The committee will prepare recommendations for revising scientific and vocational requirements, for broadening the field of elective subjects and for eliminating the last vestiges of Japanese influence from the schools.

##### Training Courses

3. Temporary teacher training courses inaugurated in November 1945 are helping to relieve the shortage of teachers created by the dismissal of 15,000 Japanese from the Korean school system. Seven hundred middle school teachers and 2,530 primary school teachers have received instruction.

An additional 7,827 primary school and 446 middle school teachers have attended re-education meetings in the provinces.

One thousand fifty-six primary and middle school teachers have attended the National Teachers' Institute in Seoul.

##### Endowments

4. Reports received by the Department of Education indicate that many civic-minded citizens are contributing large sums of money for the construction of schools in their localities.

Over ¥ 5,000,000 has been collected in Pusan and plans have been made to raise the amount to ¥ 10,000,000. Both Samchok and Yongwol are reported to have raised approximately ¥ 1,500,000 by subscription. In Kyongju over ¥ 1,000,000 has been raised for a medical college.



### Special Schools

5. Night school classes in English for Korean employees of the National Government were instituted on 29 April. These classes, conducted by specially trained American enlisted men, will be limited to 120 students. There is a long waiting list of individuals who desire to take the course.

6. Chinhae and Tongyong Nautical Schools reopened on 15 May offering comprehensive technical training programs which include navigation, marine engineering, dynamics, shipbuilding, meteorology, mathematics, channeling and routing. One hundred twenty students registered at the Chinhae school and 43 at Tongyong.

7. A seminar in adult education was completed by 149 men from counties and cities throughout South Korea. A similar course for women began 18 May. These specially selected leaders in community life are being trained to conduct adult education programs in their own communities, directed toward reducing Korea's high rate of illiteracy.

### Textbooks

8. A "Picture Dictionary for Children" was published 10 May by the Child Culture Association of Korea. This book, conceived and developed by the Association, features the Korean alphabet, numbering and pictures of interest to children.

### Educational Institutions

9. Difficulties incidental to administration, personnel, housing and food problems still exist. The lack of adequate facilities and an insufficiency of trained personnel make consolidation of educational organizations and groups desirable but there is opposition to such a move in both faculty and student bodies.

10. There are still many groups who persist in linking political issues with educational programs and endeavor to use the organizations for political and selfish ends. To counter this attitude steps have been taken to sever politics from the schools.

11. As part of the program for improving the standards of education the Seoul School of Law and Politics has been closed. A check disclosed that the school did not have the finances, buildings, faculty or curriculum necessary to carry out the instructional program it offered to prospective students.

12. School facilities remain inadequate. At first emergency conditions necessitated the occupation of many schools by tactical troops. Later an increasing number of establishments were released but at no time have installations been adequate. With the constantly increasing enrollment of children the lack of facilities will be a continuing problem.

13. The people are becoming conscious of the necessity for education. The proposed compulsory schooling scheduled to go into effect in September will go far to eliminate illiteracy which the Japanese not only condoned but encouraged.

### Abolition of Office of Provincial Affairs

14. The following functions of the office of Provincial Affairs abolished by Ordinance No. 74 effective 7 May were transferred to the Department of Education:

- (1) Supervision of school grants, subsidies, funds, budgets and expenditures.
- (2) Supervision of the Provincial Foundation Fund formerly designated the Emperor's Endowment Fund.

### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

#### Libraries

15. Ordinance No. 67 which included a provision to move law books from the National and Capital Libraries to the National Law Library was suspended as the result of a petition filed by the librarians of the National Library on 6 May. The proposed move was protested by lawyers and students as depriving them of ready access to legal reference material.

16. Circulation data of the National Library indicates the most popular books are those on language and literature. Of a total circulation of over 13,000 books 4,500 were language or literature. Science and medical volumes ranked second in selection followed by books on education and social topics. Students constituted over half the total number of library patrons.

#### Museums

17. Dedicated to the preservation and furtherance of Korean culture the Korean National Museum of Anthropology was formally opened on 25 April by the Military Governor, Major General Archer L. Lerch.

This museum displays objects of ethnological interest including good representations of fast disappearing crafts.

18. Two large museums of art and archeology in Seoul are now open and have reinstalled their exhibits which were removed during the war in anticipation of bombing.

Five provincial branch museums were integrated with the main institution in Seoul. These museums contain important collections of a local nature. Examples of early and medieval temple architecture in the provinces are preserved by the Bureau of Culture as significant links in the history of Oriental building styles.

19. Excavations at Kyongju, capital of the ancient Silla kingdom, added many articles to the National Museum. Two objects are of special interest to Korean scholars. One is a bronze vessel dated 425 A.D. inscribed as a gift from Chang-soo, King of Koguryu, the northern kingdom. The second, a relacquered mask, should prove the existence of Ahammanism, a pagan religion which preceded Buddhism in Korea.

#### Korea Symphony Orchestra

20. On 5 May the Korea Symphony Orchestra presented the last of a series of six concerts of classical western music in the Throne Room of the capitol. The orchestra was organized in September 1945 with 30 musicians and now numbers 50.

#### Monuments

21. Typifying the constant cutting of the chains which bound Koreans during the oppressive Japanese regime was the recent removal of the second Admiral Lee Soon Sin Monument from the premises of the National Library at Seoul to Yosu, Cholla Namdo Province.



This monument which originally stood at Yosu was one of the many confiscated by the Japanese and brought to Seoul.

Admiral Lee, born in Seoul in 1545, led the Korean Navy into victory over the Japanese in the great naval battle of Ro-ryang in 1598, using the first iron-clad warship known to history. He sustained mortal wounds during the battle and his memory has been revered ever since by all Korean patriots.

### Festivals

22. On 6 May over 700 orphans took part in a "Children's Day" program at the Queen's Palace.

Children from 18 orphanages in Seoul participated in the program which was sponsored by the Korean League of Social Workers. Activities included dances, songs and games.

23. Children from the upper grades of the primary schools of Seoul held a field day at the Seoul Athletic Field on 10 May.

The outing was sponsored by the Principals' Association. An estimated 20,000 children attended.

24. The May Music and Dancing Festival sponsored by the Director of the Korea National Music Academy was held in the zoological gardens of the Chang Duk Palace. The three-day national festival revived the Korean folk dance which was prohibited during the Japanese occupation but was kept alive by farmers throughout the provinces who believed that pre-harvest parties featuring folk dances would insure good crops.

### Athletics and Recreation

25. Korea entered the international sports scene during May when it was represented in an international soccer tournament held in Tokyo. The Korean team was host for the tournament and teams representing the United States, China, Russia, Australia and Great Britain competed. The tournament was sponsored by Koreans in Japan.

### SECTION 3

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION

#### C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Information . . . . .	1
Motion Pictures. . . . .	7
Radio. . . . .	10
Press and Public Opinion . . . . .	16

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION

##### Public Information Section

1. Ordinance No. 71 effective 28 April provides that a Public Information Section be established in the Home Affairs Bureau of each provincial government south of the 38th parallel. Each section will collect and evaluate information of a public nature on organizations, individuals and activities and disseminate information to the public by means of press, radio, posters and other means for news release service.

Each section will act as an advisory organization to its provincial governor on public opinion within the area.

##### Mobile Education Unit

2. Arrangements have been made for a tour of South Korea by the Korean Mobile Education Unit. The group, composed of 16 actors, actresses, speakers and technicians, will travel on a special train which will visit all provincial capitals. Other cities will be visited by motor vehicle.

"Fury in the Pacific" and "Freedom of Education," two American motion pictures with Korean subtitles, will be included in the unit's program. A drama based on Korean history since 1905 will be presented by the actors.

##### Political Education

3. The political ideas and viewpoints of the various parties were emphasized in a program which utilized radio and press. The importance of a free, honest and democratic political structure was stressed.

##### Health

4. Health information and education continued to utilize all media of information dissemination including radio, press, posters, pamphlets and special announcements. The conditions which affect health both advantageously and adversely were stressed.

##### Industry

5. Representatives visited industrial establishments to explain the duties and responsibilities of employers and employees and encourage the use of the labor mediation boards.



The interrelation of industry with other national activities was explained and efforts made to give the individual a broader view of affairs.

#### Farm Organizations

6. Every effort is being made to bring information to the rural population; to advise the farmers on national problems; to encourage the development of available acreage; to explain the necessity for certain crops or products; and to develop an appreciation of the need for farmer-manufacturing and rural-urban understanding and co-operation.

### MOTION PICTURES

#### Motion Picture Control

7. Ordinance No. 68 transferred all duties, functions, records and property concerned with the supervision and control of production, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures to the Department of Information from the Department of Police.

#### Newsreels

8. Motion pictures were taken of all national events for release to the public as newsreels.

#### Educational Films

9. Films were made of Korean industrial activities to be used for documentary purposes.

To provide visual education for Koreans a film library including health, industrial and economic features is being developed.

### RADIO

#### Special Messages

10. The statement of Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, clarifying the American position in the United States-Soviet joint commission meetings was broadcast three times daily on 9, 10 and 11 May.

11. The speech of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Army Chief of Staff, made during his visit to Korea was broadcast once on 15 and twice on 16 May.

#### Broadcast Schedules

12. The weekly schedule of the Korea Broadcasting Corporation is shown in the chart, page 89. The number of hours and the percentage of time devoted to the different types of programs are shown in the chart, page 90.

# WEEKLY BROADCAST SCHEDULE

## KOREA BROADCASTING CORPORATION

TIME	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
0700-0715 0715-0730	Preview of day's program (5 min) News (Short Wave from San Francisco)			Same	Same	Same	Same
0730-0745	News (National)		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
0745-0800	Local Weather Forecast		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
0800-0815 0815-0830	Music	Music	Music (10 min) Advanced English	Music	Music (10 min) Advanced English	Music	Music (10 min) Advanced English
0830-1130	Off the Air (May be used by Affiliates)						
1130-1145	Local Announcements (10 min) Music	Household Memo Womens' Home Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1145-1200	Music	Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1200-1215			Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1215-1230		News (World and National)	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1230-1245 1245-1300	Same		Same	Same	Same	Same	
1300-1315	Music	Home Science	Music	Home Science	Music	Home Science	Music
1315-1330		Piano Ramblings	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1330-1345 1345-1400	Chukan Digest of the Air	M.G. News (Korean) Dictation Speed	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1400-1415 1415-1430 1430-1445 1445-1500	Off the Air	M.G. News (English) Dictation Speed	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1500-1700	Off the Air (May be used by Affiliates)						
1700-1715	News (World and National)		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1715-1730	Music	Korean History	Korean Language	Korean History	Korean Language	Korean History	Korean Language
1730-1745	Children's Hour	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1745-1800	Music	Children's Hour	Dol Dol Ri	Children's Hour	Dol Dol Ri	Children's Hour	Same
1800-1815	Protestant Hour	Recorded Music	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1815-1830	Local Announcements		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1830-1845 1845-1900	News (Short Wave from San Francisco)			Same	Same	Same	Same
1900-1915	News (World and National)		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
1915-1930	Music	Women's Parties	Political Parties	Dr. Appenzeller News Commentary	Dr. Rhee, Syngman	Political Parties	Dr. Appenzeller News Commentary
1930-1945	Catholic Hour	Religious Program	Same	Same	Lessons in Democracy	Religious Program	Military Government Hour
1945-2000	Music	Same	Same	Korean Rep. Dem ocratic Council	Music	Music	
2000-2015 2015-2030 2030-2045 2045-2100	Korean Entertainment Program	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
			Bureau of Commerce Hour		Seoul Electric Hour		
2100-2115 2115-2130	News (World and National)		Same	Same	Same	Same	Same
2130-2145 2145-2200	Music	English Lesson	Music Appreciation Hour	English Lesson	Music	English Lesson	Music Appreciation Hour
2200-2215 2215-2230		Music		Music		Music	
2230-	Sign Off	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same	Same

SOURCE: USAMGIK

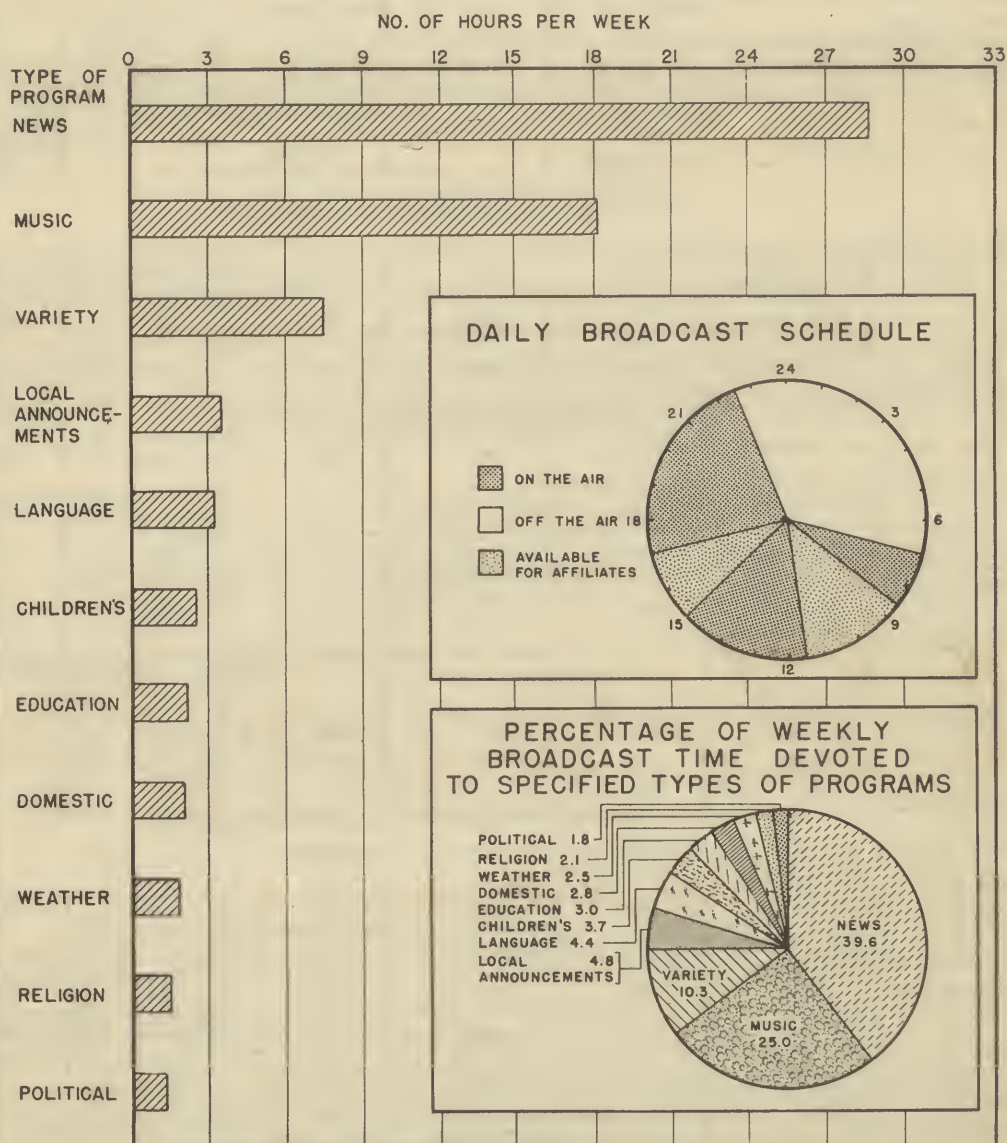
MAY 46

GHQ - AFPAC

NUMBER 16



# KOREA BROADCASTING CORPORATION WEEKLY PROGRAM



SOURCE : USAMGIK

JUNE 46

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 17

13. The daily summer schedule hours of broadcast follows:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
0630	0745
1100	1500
1700	2200

Total broadcast time is 10 hours and 15 minutes.

## Programs

14. Public reception of the "Children's Hour" and the "Music Appreciation Hour" continued exceptionally good.

15. The "Woman's Hour" is being revised to increase its entertainment value. Short skits dramatizing the lives of world-famous women will be included.

### PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

#### Publications License

16. Ordinance No. 88 effective 29 May prohibited the publication or distribution of any unlicensed newspaper or other periodical. The measure outlined license application procedures, provided that copies of all publications issued be furnished the Government and listed punitive measures for noncompliance.

#### Newspaper Suspension

17. Punitive action was taken by Military Government against the rightist paper Dai Dong Ilbo, Great Eastern News, for publication of libellous articles. The published material was in disregard of repeated warnings that writings of an abusive or inflammatory nature are a direct violation of Proclamation No. 2 and periodicals printing them would be punished. The paper was suspended from publication for a three-week period.

#### Reorganization

18. Military Government is reorganizing Keijo Nippo. This reorganization of Korea's largest newspaper printing company will give Chosen Ilbo custody of the printing press it formerly owned but was forced by the Japanese to sell to Keijo Nippo.

#### Newsprint

19. Newsprint will be rationed to newspapers in Seoul on a paid circulation basis. An audit was made of the books of the major newspaper printing companies to determine ration quotas.

#### Press Analysis

20. The adjournment sine die of the Joint American-Soviet Commission in Korea and the departure of the Soviet delegation for Pyongyang was the main topic of discussion in all Korean newspapers.

21. The Bong-A Ilbo characterized the adjournment as a defeat for the Korean hope for a new government and speculated upon the possible fate of the Korean people. Russia was blamed for ignoring the will of the people, nullifying the international charter and violating the rights guaranteed by the Great Powers.

22. The Han Sung Ilbo blamed the Communists as representatives of a small minority of the Korean people trying to seize political leadership through favoring trusteeship and refusing to co-operate.

23. The Chosen Inmin Po, speaking for the Communists, claimed the anti-Allied actions of the right wing caused the present failure. The paper contended that if the Three Ministers' Decision had been supported the new government would have been established, and said the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist reaction forced cessation of the Commission's work as its mission was to execute the Moscow Decision.

24. The Chung Ang Shimbun stated that it was not an easy task to establish a new country; that both the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should be trusted as the benefactors of Korea. It hoped for a reopening of the Commission soon



25. The Dong Ip Sin Bo set forth a plea that leaders who foolishly depended on one country and opposed the other should examine themselves and take an international, friendly attitude.

26. The Dai Dong Shimbun allegedly expected the difficulty from the beginning because of General Shtikov's address of greetings at the opening of the Commission but expressed confidence in the ultimate establishment of an independent government.

27. Two newspapers discussed rumors concerning the establishment of a separate government for South Korea. The Chosen Inmin Po stated that political brokers were agitating for such a dream, but that the people were unmoved and that the Joint Commission would reopen. The Jayou Shimbun said that the establishment of a separate government would be the greatest crime in Korean history and that it would be a political brokers' oppressive, reactionary government.

#### Japanese Farmland

28. Sampling of public opinion on the disposition of former Japanese-owned farm lands indicated a surprising attitude on the part of tenant farmers. The majority expressed themselves as unwilling to accept these lands free of cost but preferred that disposition await the formation of a future Provisional Government.

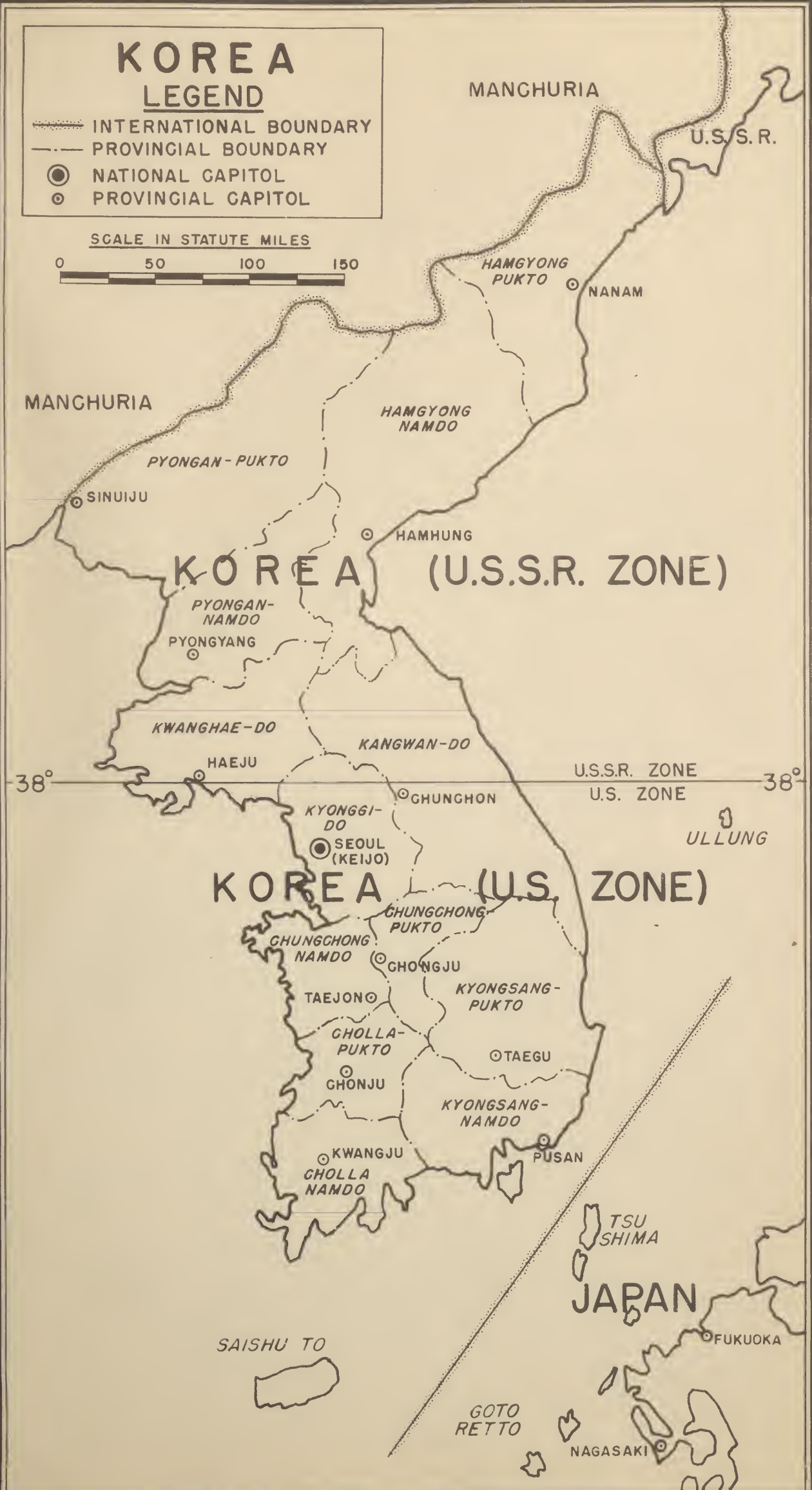
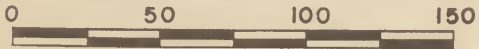
29. Public opinion was nearly unanimous that breakdown of Joint Commission negotiations was the fault of the Russian attitude toward Korean participation in the formation of the provisional government. Koreans felt that the American position was in defense of the principle that Koreans had the right to be heard in the creation of their own government.

Initial desire for a separate Korean government in South Korea has diminished. An increasing desire for continuance of American Military Government was expressed.

# KOREA LEGEND

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